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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

THE EUROPEAN MAIL.

The Anglo Saxon's mails will arrive, per Grand Trunk and Mich. Central Railways, this evening at 10.40. We presume foreign letters and papers will be ready for delivery to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

In the House yesterday, during debate, Mr. Sherman appealed to Mr. Clark, of Mo., to withdraw his resolution, for the purpose of allowing him to explain to the House his position in regard to the Helper book. Mr. Clark, in response, said he never would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Pryor caused an extract from the New York *Herald* to be read, and then attacked the editor of that paper in language which, although frequently heard from the lips of men of like partisan proclivities in the House, among gentlemen would be considered entirely out of place. There will probably be a response from the editor of the *Herald* in much the same style.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

From the Ohio State Journal.

The signal services which were rendered by this distinguished citizen of Illinois to the cause of the Republican party in this State, during the closely contested campaign of 1859, are undoubtedly fresh in the recollection of our readers.

A short time since, the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, with a number of the prominent members of the Republican party residing in this city and other portions of the State, whom public and private business had called together here, sent to Mr. Lincoln letters of thanks for his eminent services, and requesting for publication copies of the speeches delivered in the celebrated debate with Senator Douglas, and of the addresses delivered in this city and Cincinnati.

The request was complied with by Mr. Lincoln, and copies of his speeches, together with the speeches of Judge Douglas on the occasion of the debate, are in the hands of Follett, Foster & Co., Publishers, of this city, who will immediately put the work to press and present it to the public in suitable form.

The volume will contain about 300 pages, and will be ready for delivery by the first of March.

The speeches of Mr. Lincoln may be regarded as affording valuable expositions of the doctrines of the Republican party. They have effectually vindicated those doctrines from the aspersions of their foes. By the strong grasp of logic which the speeches exhibit, by their pure style of undefiled English, they also commend themselves, not only to the party whose principles they advocate, but to the thinkers and scholars of every party.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist concerning the cause in whose behalf they were delivered, there certainly can be no lack of admiration of the good temper they display and of the simplicity of language and absolute clearness of statement with which every proposition is advanced and maintained.

The authenticity of the copies of the speeches from which the volume is published, is sufficiently vouched for by the following statement sent by Mr. Lincoln, contained in his letter accompanying the copies sent by him:

"The copies I send are as reported and printed, by the respective friends of Senator Douglas and myself, that is, his by his friends and mine by mine. It would be an unwarrantable liberty for us to change a word or letter in his, and the changes I have made in mine, you will perceive, are verbal only, and very few in number."

Later from Hayti—Anniversary of the Restoration of the Republic—Scenes at the Capital.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

By the arrival at Boston of the brig Bird of the Wave, from Port au Prince, we have received our Hayti files to December 24th.

On the 22d of December was celebrated, with great solemnity, the first anniversary of the restoration of the republic. At sunrise a salute was fired, and at eight o'clock the Consuls, public officials, students of the government schools, the professors, marine and port officers, municipal authorities, proceeded to the cathedral. A few moments after, the President left the National Palace to the chime of the bells, music of the bands, and discharge of artillery. He was received at the cathedral door by the clergy, and there again saluted by a salvo shot. The religious ceremonies included a grand *Te Deum* and other exercises.

The President, after leaving the cathedral, made a tour of the city, and on his return to the palace was received by the public officials and a large number of citizens. In the evening the city was illuminated, and pyrotechnic displays took place. Perfect order was maintained during the entire celebration.

The government has completed the erection of a new and elegant fountain in the Place du Cimetiere, Port au Prince.

News has been received of the cordial welcome given by the Pope to M. Faubert, the minister of Hayti to the Court of Rome. The Pope granted M. Faubert a private interview.

Military and musical instructors for the Haytian army had arrived from France.

The Haytian people were much gratified at the expression of sympathy from the colored population of New Orleans, who held a solemn mass for the repose of the soul of Madame Blancfort, the assassinated daughter of President Geffrard.

There was some slight difficulty between the priests and the newspapers. It was alleged that the ecclesiastics were disposed to be tyrannical.

A delegation sent into the interior returned with the most gratifying intelligence in regard to the loyalty of the people towards the present government.

M. Toussaint and Madion have returned to Hayti, having successfully discharged their functions as ambassadors to the courts of England, France and Spain, where they announced to the respective governments the re-establishment of the Haytian Republic. In England the envoys had been personally received by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and presented by Lord Malmesbury in the presence of Prince Albert. At Paris, in consequence of the absence of the Emperor in Italy, the envoys were received by the Queen Isabella and Marshal O'Donnell, and were afterwards presented to the King. The Queens of England and Spain and the Emperor Napoleon had addressed friendly letters in response to those sent them by the President of Hayti.

To the Republican Voters.

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is an old saying and true, that "in union there is strength." Political clubs when organized and united in purpose have strength, and when this purpose is to augment and give efficiency to the Republican party, they meet the approbation, and should have the aid and cooperation of all good and true men. I notice a call upon mechanics and working-men, who are in favor of free labor, to meet this evening for the purpose of forming a Republican Club, signed "many mechanics." I presume it is not the intention to limit the membership to mechanics strictly, although the mechanics and laboring classes have more at stake in the question of free or slave labor, than any other class of men. If any class is to be ruled out of such clubs it should be the mousing office seekers, the bane and curse of modern political organizations. I hope the Club to be formed this evening will be on the watch for these "wire-pulling" gentry; that they will set their faces, like flint, against all managing cliques. It has become notorious that the *people* have about as much to do with the selection of their officers, as the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands. It is true they attend the primary meetings so called, but such meetings are secondary and not primary; the primary meetings are held in certain private rooms by a few office seeking individuals, where the nominations are as certainly made as they are after the ratification meeting. These gentry can inform you who will be the candidate for Mayor this year, and who next year, and who is to be Comptroller, Governor, &c. These men are a self-constituted body, and are in no sense delegated to make such selections, or rather self-appointments. The apathy of the public generally, is the only reason why these things can be done so easily. There is much grumbling among the people for the time being, but after the election they return to their indifference until the next trap is sprung; and after it is too late to mend the matter, they have another burst of indignation. If any one complains loudly, he is set down as a "*sore-head*," wanting an office himself. This is the machinery employed to curb the restive, outspoken voter, and most men rather than be met by these taunts, quietly submit to the direction and dictation of these contemptible wire pullers. The only remedy is organization of the voters. Expel from your clubs every mousing office seeker. Vote for no man that asks for your vote. Select your nominees from the best men in your party, without regard to his wishes, and urge upon his standing the nomination; the more persuasion you have to use the better officers you will get. Attend the primary meetings, and be ready to thwart the chicanery of these cliques. Put men in the chair that have not dreamed of it prior to the meeting. Let them select the committees without premeditation. This is all practicable. Let every office seeker be cut off from every such committee, and until this is done, no political party can be purified or kept pure.

A VOTER.

Man Killed.—Alexander McKee was found dead on Saturday last, near Elkhart in Logan county. He had been chopping wood in the timber, and was seen at work on a tree which had been felled by him on Thursday. When found he was lying with his face down and a large limb resting on the back of his head. Mr. McKee was an upright young farmer, and was much esteemed in the neighborhood in which he resided.—*Springfield Journal, 16th.*

THE CITY.

Reform School.—Yesterday a boy named John Rose was sent to the Reform School for larceny of wheat at the railroad depots.

Larceny.—Two overcoats belonging to employees of the G. & C. U. R. R., were stolen from a baggage car at the Wells street depot on Thursday evening.

This morning, at 9½ o'clock, Gilbert & Sampson sells a large assortment of superior new and second hand furniture at No. 82 Lake street.

Notice.—The scholars and friends of G. Mirasole are invited to attend the party at his Academy, corner Madison and Clark streets, this evening. Several new dances will be introduced.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend G. Mirasole's junior class at his Academy, corner of Madison and Clark streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for a juvenile party.

The Hartford Exchange Bank Case.—In the case against Messrs. Lester and Sanford, arrested in the matter of the Hartford Exchange Bank notes found in their possession, the hearing will be resumed at 10 A. M. to day.

Not the Number.—The types yesterday made by a transposition of figures No. 325 South Clark street, the scene of the Bully Fagan affair, read as 235 South Clark street, which latter is not the place where the robbery occurred.

New Books at McNally's.—"Self Help," by Samuel Smiles, author of "Life of Geo. Stephenson;" "Sir Rohan's Ghost," by a contributor to the Atlantic; "Misrepresentation," by Anna H. Dewey; a fresh supply of the "Professor at the Breakfast Table," and the American Almanac for 1860.

The Sing Sing Casualty.—We learn that the unfortunate lady, Mrs. Fields, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a victim at the late Sing Sing casualty, on the Hudson River Railroad, was a niece of E. W. Brewster, Esq., a well known resident of this city. She was, as has been stated, a bride of a few hours and on her wedding trip, when overtaken by the fatal casualty.

The man whose "Sands had run out" sent round to the Columbian Brewery and ordered a fresh supply. Mr. Sands is now turning out eighty barrels per day. His new malt house of an annual capacity of 60,000 bushels, is one of the most complete in the United States. Every part of his premises is as neat as the kitchen of a well regulated family. Hence the secret of the popularity of his product.

The Caledonian Ball and Banquet.—The Caledonian Ball and Banquet announced for the evening of the 25th, at the Briggs House, in honor of the Anniversary of the Birth of Robert Burns, promises to be a brilliant and notable affair. Mine hosts—Messrs. Tucker & French—will spare nothing, nor will the managers to secure every detail of success to the affair.

Religious Intelligence.—The series of religious meetings in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on the corner of Van Buren street and Edina Place, which have been in progress for some evenings past is still to be continued each evening during the coming week. Rev. Geo. Clark is aiding the pastor, Rev. Mr. Roy in these extra services..... The Adrian (Mich.) *Expositor* learns that Rev. Mr. Strong, of Chicago, has accepted a call from the Episcopal Church of that city.

Congressional Advertising.—Helper's book has been advertised into an extended sale by the Congressional pow-wow, and Southern fire-eaters are more directly responsible for its large circulation among the people, than any Northern members could have found means to be. Norris & Hyde, news men, at No. 100 Dearborn street, showed us the figures of their sales of the "Impending Crisis," yesterday, which reach *one thousand* copies. Other houses have sold large numbers. "And they shall gnaw a file."

Lecture this Evening.—A lecture for the benefit of the "Temperance Flying Artillery," of this city, will be delivered in the lecture room of the Methodist Church block, this (Saturday) evening, Jan. 21st, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Iowa. Subject: "The Destiny of American Slavery." The lecture is very highly commended by literary societies before which it has been delivered, and by gentlemen of the press who have heard it.

Let the friends of the organization named, and those interested in the important subject to be discussed fill the hall. Admission 25 cts.

Steam Fire Engines.—We have now in use five steam fire engines—the Long John, Enterprise, Island-Queen, Neptune, Atlantic, and what we suggest be called the Oh-gee-chee-ah-gaguicks, after the well-known Pottawattomie chief of that name. The only unappropriateness of the name is that the old fellow was never known to "take water" in any form.

The list needs to be increased by at least three more small machines, since the risk of disabling is considerable, and our city may be left short of adequate force in an hour of need.

The Feminine in Male Apparel.—The young woman, Sarah Fooley, who has been in custody for a few days past on a charge of wearing male attire, came into the Police Court "clothed" in the proper garb of her sex yesterday, "and in her right mind" as to the propriety of her recent step, and her story having been substantiated, she was fined $20, and the execution was suspended to allow her time to leave town. A purse was made up for her among the bystanders, and she took the cars for Macon county apparently the wiser for her adventure.

The N. Y. Central Railroad.—This great thoroughfare, the New York Central Railroad is now running five daily trains from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, and each season adds to the desirable features of this great route to the East. Double tracks the whole distance, straight lines, no high embankments and an argus-eyed supervision of every point of safety and comfort, are what the travelling community have long ago "made note of." The route in common with the Hudson River Railroad threads on the through line, the most charming and most populous places and natural wonders of the Empire State.

As already known to our readers the Company has recently established a General Ticket Office in the American Express Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House Chicago. The Company have also made arrangements for California and European passage tickets. H. E. Sawyer, Esq., represents their interests here.

Remarkable Finale to the West Side Sickles Case.—Kaufkolz Runs Away with Mrs. Williams.—Our readers are already familiar with the features of an affair occurring not long since on the West Side, where an enraged and outraged husband named Williams, a young German, attempted to avenge himself *a la* Sickles, by shooting Kaufkolz. The latter received a severe wound, and, but for the brave defence made by his dog, would have been killed. Williams made a straight rush to the jail, and demanded to be committed, saying it was "a Sickles case." He evidently believed, and openly expressed his wish that Kaufkolz would die. The latter, however, didn't die, but "on the contrary, quite the reverse," for he sent for Mrs. Williams, and while the husband was cooling his rage in jail and waiting for death to avenge his wrongs, Kaufkolz was enjoying the society and attendance of the frail and fickle dame, under which treatment he recovered so fast that on Thursday the guilty couple packed up their traps, with everything of Williams' that they could lay their hands on, sent to him in his cell a letter of farewell, cool as a chunk of Nova Zembla ice, and while the poor fellow raved himself perfectly frantic at this fresh phase in the affair, they were off for parts unknown.

This of course ends the case as far as Williams is concerned, and he was to have been dismissed on nominal bail last evening. We congratulate him that he is rid of his worthless wife, and advise him to bear up like a man, but were we an underwriter on Kaufkolz's life we should keep him out of Williams' way.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Detection and Arrest of a Dishonest Clerk.

For some time past, Post Master Cook and Mr. Armstrong, his Assistant, have been suspicious of a leak somewhere among their force, and after consultation into which very wisely C. P. Bradley, our celebrated Chicago detective was admitted, a plan was fixed upon, which at the outset promised, and has finally given abundant and satisfactory fruit, resulting yesterday in the arrest of Dennis McCarthy, an employee in the Post Office.

And at the outset let us state that we find no less than seven Dennis McCarthys set down in the City Directory, and lest *the other six* apply to us for items of a gently corrective nature with captions "not the man," we will be more specific in stating that the Dennis McCarthy is brother of Owen McCarthy, and but five months in the country, two of the same having been passed in Post Office employ. With this definition, as to the rest of the same name, "no others need apply."

Dennis is twenty-eight years of age, and fortunately unmarried. He has been employed on night service in the Western Distributing Room, on the Minnesota route. A detective was put into this room, with instructions to keep his eyes very wide open, which he did, and on Thursday evening saw Dennis slip something from the pile of mail matter into his pocket. A few minutes later he repeated the movement, casting a quick eye over the room to see that no one noticed him. The clerk then passed from the office into the area and across to the privy, which he entered. Detective Whitney Frank, who was making himself as comfortable as possible in a coal hole adjoining, saw McCarthy enter the privy, and partly close the door.

A little later McCarthy thrust cautiously out of the door his hands only, to avail himself of the light of a gas burner, by which he opened and examined the contents of two letters. He then came out and returned to his distributing table.

As the officers were seeking a sure thing, McCarthy was shadowed again on Thursday night, Whitney Frank this time removing a board on the side of the water closet. About half past three o'clock yesterday morning the poor gudgeon bit again and was seen to put something in his bosom and pass out to the privy where Frank was watching for him. This time just as he opened the letter the detective seized him. He managed, however, to throw a portion of his booty, a card into which five gold dollars had been stuck, down into the vault.

McCarthy was ironed and quietly taken to Mr. Bradley's office. From the vault had been recovered the torn fragments of letters and envelopes thrown down by him on Wednesday night, as also the portions of Thursday night's booty referred to.

By skillful culling and patching, these fragments have been put together, and constitute most damning proof of McCarthy's guilt in having stolen letters as follows:

Registered letter postmarked Drytown, Cal., and directed to Mrs. Agnes E. Sevey, Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn., from her husband, containing a piece of pasteboard into which a quarter eagle gold piece had been imbedded and pasted over.

A letter mailed in California "via Los Angelos," for Mr. Lemuel Callar, Winnebago County, Ill., containing a gold dollar glued upon the upper right hand corner.

Also the made up letter stolen on Thursday night, containing card as stated.

In McCarthy's pocket was found a quarter eagle soiled with *paste* on one side; also, a gold dollar marked with *glue*, and two other gold coins.

The wretched young man was much cast down, and evidently gave the case up at once. His brother, Owen McCarthy, on being informed of the affair, was very indignant, and avowed his determination to leave him to his fate. Dennis was brought before U. S. Commissioner, Philip A. Hoyne yesterday morning, and, without entering upon a hearing, was committed to jail in default of $1,200 bail, for a hearing at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

Those in charge of our Post Office deserve high credit in this affair, jointly with the skillful detectives, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Frank; and between the two, the matter of robbing our Post Office has become one of much difficulty and danger.

Republican Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican Central Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting on the 16th inst., was held at the Supervisor's room, pursuant to call, Thursday evening.

On motion, E. C. Larned was called to the Chair, and W. A. Groves appointed Secretary. Thereupon the Committee proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—E. C. Larned.

Vice Presidents—Charles L. Wilson, Reuben Taylor.

Treasurer—Charles N. Holden.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Charles L. Wilson, A. C. Coventry, Wm. A. Groves, H. Kreisman, and L. C. P. Freer to report what further organization was necessary. The President was added to the Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

An Instance under the Code Duello.—A case of recent occurrence here was the talk of the town yesterday. Young Man No. 1 writes for a flash sheet in New York City, its Chicago correspondent, and in the course of his notes on men in things in general, and always from a flash point of view, waxed somewhat graphic on the case of Young Man No. 2. Let us give the names of Jeronimus and George and we shall get on better. George finding himself scalped and flayed in the Gothamite journal of scandal and twattle buys up all the copies of the issue he can find, buys powder and lead and loads a pistol, using the flash paper for wadding, probably, as when he met Jeronimus on Dearborn street on Thursday afternoon the pistol only flashed; had it been otherwise the coroner and the reporters had received an item. Jeronimus ran, left, absented himself suddenly, and by the time George could re-cock his revolver, the destined victim had revolved half round the block, at a rate of speed that Gildersleeve himself in his palmiest days would have envied.

He says now he only ran away to ——— get writing materials, and yesterday a challenge was sent by him to George to meet him on the field of honor—the latter to designate the weapons, and "settle the affair like gentlemen"—oh, "very like" indeed. The finale is not yet, but if we might suggests the six pounders of the Chicago Light Artillery, loaded with pumpkin seeds, would be entirely suitable to purge the offence on either and both sides.

Death from Inebriety.—At a miserable shanty No. 88 West Van Buren street, a man named John Dorrigan was found dead in bed by *three* other adults who occupied the bed with him, the sleeping party consisting of one Edward Miles, the master of the house and his wife and two men. Dorrigan was a corpse when his bed-fellows awoke yesterday. An inquest was held and the testimony developed the fact that he has recently been very intemperate, and took a pint of strychnine whisky as a sleeping cap on going to bed the night previous, enough one would think to eat out the bowels of a steam boiler.

In his pockets were a quarter of a dollar and orders on the Illinois Central Road, for two months pay, for services at Freeport. The Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

It is a singular coincidence that a few weeks since as our readers may remember, the above referred to quartette awoke and found their *fifth* companion a corpse in the bed by their side. The victim then and from the same cause was a woman named Devereaux. The second visitation of the destroyer reduces the party to three. The shanty has two rooms squalid and filthy, the bed that does such remarkable duty is a common narrow affair, that might be subsoiled and planted for a melon patch. Verily, reader, one half the world know not how the other half live.

Fatal Casualty.—On Friday last, a fine lad, aged about fourteen years, a son of Mr. Cadlow, of Barrington station, was standing in a sleigh at that place, when the horses suddenly advanced without his knowledge, he falling over the end board, head downwards, on the frozen ground, thereby dislocating the vertebrae of his neck. Death ensued after about four days of insensibility.—*Journal.*

FOR SALE—A First Class Safety Patent for a Railroad, one that will recommend itself to any one who will examine it, and that any Railroad Manager or Engineer in Chicago or else where will recommend, and that must of necessity come into general use because it will save property and life. It has been adopted on most of the leading Railroads East. Apply for 8 or 10 days, at No. 48 Lasalle street, to REES & SLOCUM.

The attention of railroad men, both from motives of humanity, and policy is being directed to the invention above referred to, which most infallibly closes the gate against a most numerous class of railroad accidents. Were the actual figures to be given, it would show that an overwhelming amount of such loss of life and property has been caused by casualities at switches. The most careful switch-tender under a pressure upon his attention may forget, and to forget is a serious matter, if the displacement of a switch plunges a flying train down an embankment, or piles it up confusedly, a wreck.

The principle of the Mansfield Switch is to place the control of the switch within a small Switch House, located at the side of the track, its entrances looking up and down the same. By a most simple and permanent connection of the doors of this Switch House, the switch tender cannot make a mistake by showing the wrong signal, when the switch is changed to the turnout track; and further, the operator cannot open the doors but is confined in the house until the switch is placed upon the main track. The signals are readily seen at a great distance, both by day and night, being in the one case the *red* surface of the reversed doors, in the other the red glass of double-faced signal lanterns set in the doors, answering the same purpose as the former.

By this plan the switchman cannot go off and leave his switch open since he *cannot get out of his house* while the switch is in any other position than on the main track. Whenever the switch is out of position the signals of danger are inevitably set, and so plain "that he who *runs* (an engine) cannot err" in the matter.

We are glad to know that the managers of several of the leading roads out of this city are either in treaty for, or have secured this valuable insurance against a constant source of peril, and damage. And we may go further, and say that if an investigation of its merits sustains the claims of this Switch House, as rendering accidents at switches impossible, railroad managers, in a money sense representing the interests of the stockholders, have *no right* to do without it; and if this be true, what shall be said as to their relations to the traveling public whose lives and limbs are in their hands.

Within the period since its invention it has been introduced on leading eastern roads. The New York Central Railroad, ever prompt in regard for the safety of passengers, has it in use on its entire line. Also the principal New England roads. It is in use on the Chicago and Milwaukee line, and to be tested on the Mich. Southern to-day. Were the travelling public fully posted as to its merits, the announcement "*The Safety Switch House in use on this line*" would be a card for the roads who could use the same in their handbills. A model of the invention may be seen as above. Alfred H. Giddings now in this city, at the Tremont House, is, bringing its merits to the notice of the railroad managers of the Northwest.

A Noble Charity.—In the late Pastoral Letter of Bishop Duggan (Catholic) of the Diocese of Chicago, we find the following reference to a charity in this city about which little is known, but which commends itself with great force to good men and women of all forms of faith:

Before we take leave of our Institutions, and pass to other considerations, there is one establishment in our midst to which we would fain direct not only your attention, but the current of your charity. We allude to the House of the Good Shepherd, which exists, but which, we regret to add, is not properly established in our city. To you, Brethren, we need not recommend so necessary and so heroic a charity. The aim of the devoted Religious Sisters of this Institution is to give imitators to that Magdalen of whom the divine words declare, that many sins are "forgiven her because she hath loved much." Religion teaches those who have unhappily imitated Magdalen in her fall, to copy her likewise in her repentance; and it is the object of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd to guide the weak steps of those erring ones into the way of virtue and happiness. It is consoling to learn that many have already returned to the path of reconciliation, and of true peace. The devoted Sisterhood have hitherto received without inquiry, all the children of wretchedness who claimed their protection; but now, through want of suitable accommodation, they are compelled to deny admittance to many whom their charity yearns to receive. Unhappily, the abode intended for their use, was consumed by fire, and the greater portion of the contract for the building, so maliciously destroyed, still remains unpaid. But, with the return of spring we hope to commence the good work anew, and, for its completion, we now earnestly bespeak your active and earnest co-operation. This great charity we earnestly commend to all, in the hope and assurance that an Institution so needed will be permanently established among us, where those unhappy ones, who are at once the world's victims and outcasts, may find shelter in their wretchedness and comfort in their sorrow.

The Weather for the Week.—The following was the range of the Thermometer for the week as taken by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street, Chicago:

Date.	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 14	18	33	33
Sunday, Jan. 15	30	40	44
Monday, Jan. 16	35	37	33
Tuesday, Jan. 17	15	24	27
Wednesday, Jan. 18	19	20	22
Thursday, Jan. 19	18	33	38
Friday Jan. 20	30	45	44

LOCAL MATTERS.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

Every Man may Eat Oysters.—H. Sanborn, at 119 Randolph street, has inaugurated a new feature in the oyster trade, and is selling plump fresh Baltimore Oysters at forty cents per can. Will our readers remember the hint.

Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, the largest stock in the city, 75 South Clark street.
H. M. Wilmarth, successor to J. H. Gerould.

Gas Fixtures—French, English and American. New stock for sale, cheaper than ever, at No. 75 Clark-st. H. M. Wilmarth, Successor to J. H. Gerould.

Fourth Ward Republican Meeting.—The Republican voters of the Fourth Ward are hereby requested to meet at Chas. Schell's saloon, 202 South Wells, near Adams street, on Saturday evening, Jan 21st, 1860, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Good speakers will be present. L. Lampertn, Ch'n Ward Committee.

We have for the trade a new and improved Burner for Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, which we guarantee will give more light than any other burner of its size. When sold in lots of 50 or 100 dozen they are offered at less than New York or Boston rates. Address Lamp and Oil Emporium. Chas. L. Noble, ja20-6t Agent and Manager.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the mechanics and working men of this city in favor of organizing a National Republican Club for the coming Municipal and Presidential campaign, on Saturday evening next, January 21st, at half past seven o'clock, at the hall of the Cameron and Lincoln Club, (Jones' Block) No. 205 Randolph street, up stairs. All mechanics and laboring men are invited to be present and take part in the organization.
At the request of many mechanics. ja19 3t

"City Hotel."—We have reduced our rates for day board to $3.50 per week, from date.
R. Somers & Co.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1860. ja17-1m

$40,000; Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes.—McDougall, Fenton & Co., 190 Lake street, offer their entire stock at manufacturer's wholesale cost prices, un til all are sold. ja16-6

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and Rev. B. Van Zandt, at same place, at 7½ P. M.

—Rev. A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, is expected to preach in Christ Church, Carville, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the City Mission, North side, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets, has morning service every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

—Geo. W. Bassett, of Ottawa, and late of Washington, D. C., will lecture in Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the subject of "True and False Christianity contrasted;" and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, in the same place, on "John Brown, or the Use of the Sword against American Slavery."

Spiritualism.—Mr. E. V. Wilson will lecture at the Mechanics' Institute, on Sunday, Jan. 22d, at 10½ A. M. and 7, P. M. At the conclusion of the evening lecture he will delineate character through Spirit Influence and Nervo-Magnetic law.

—The Associate Reformed, now the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago, situated on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, will be opened for public worship by Rev. A. Gracey, of Pittsburgh, Penn., on Sabbath, the 22d inst. Morning services at 10½ o'clock, afternoon services at 3. Arrangements are in progress by which Preaching will be regularly enjoyed in this place. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

—Church of the Ascension, (Protestant Episcopal,) on Oak street, between Wells and Lasalle, N. D., is open for Divine service every Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., and also on Wednesday evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rector.

—Rev. Dr. Scott will preach in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Monroe and Sangamon streets, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

—There will be services in Trinity Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening, at the usual hours.

—Rev. A. J. Kynett will preach at the First M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark streets, Sabbath morning, 10½ o'clock.

—There will a lecture to young women, delivered to-morrow evening, at the First Baptist Church, by the pastor W. W. Everts. Subject—True Womanhood. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

—The Jefferson street M. E. Church, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened for religious services on Sunday morning, 22d inst. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Bishop Ames, and at 7½ in the evening, by Rev. T. M. Eddy.

—Rev. Martin W. Willis, of Nashua, N. H., will preach at the First Unitarian Church, on Washington street near Dearborn, to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DIED.

At their residence, in Dwight, Ill., on Friday, January 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., of Congestion of the Lungs, HARRY C. MORGAN, youngest child of Richard P. Jr. and Mary E. Morgan, aged seventeen months and twenty days.

DO YOU WANT NEW SETTS BILL HEADS for 1860? or Cards, Circulars, Handbills, Posters, Shipping Receipts, Dray Receipts, Insurance Policies, Bank Notices, Notes, Checks, Drafts, Protests, Labels, Tags, Tickets, Programmes, Catalogues, Constitutions, Addresses, Price Lists, Or any thing else made of white paper and printer's ink Go for them to Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark Street, and inquire for [ja18-1w] WM. H. RAND.

FLEET & WALMSLEY, MAKE LADIES' DRESSES, MAKE LADIES' CLOAKS, MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, MAKE CHILDREN'S DRESSES, MAKE CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, MAKE CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MAKE BOYS' CLOTHING. They will either find the materials or make up your own. They will make up everything at a reasonable cost, and ensure satisfaction in fit, style and workmanship. They keep on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Goods, such as HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINGS, GOLVES AND MITTENS. Besides all Staple Goods, which in price they will not be outdone, as they sell low for cash. Also—An assortment of Worsteds, German Baskets, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery. They manufacture the useful "Nursery Basket." Ladies, we solicit your patronage at 206 STATE STREET. Mrs. M. S. Fleet. [no22-b110-3m] Mrs. E. Walmsley.

$15,000 WORTH OF THE Finest quality of BOOTS AND SHOES, For sale at cost at WELLS' 163 - - Randolph Street. - - 164. And many styles at much below their cost. THEY MUST BE SOLD. 600 pairs Men's fine and heavy calf custom boots for $3.00 to 4.00; Men's French Calf Sewed Boots from 4.50 to 6.00; Men's Kip Boots from 3.00 to 3.00; Men's No. 1 Patent Leather Sewed Boots for 5.00; short top 4.25. THEY MUST BE SOLD. Men's best quality Rubber Over Shoes 74 cts; Women's 59 cts; Kid Boots 75 cts and upwards; Gaiters for 50 cts. With a great variety of Boys, Youths, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices. Terms Cash. E. S. WELLS, jy18b443-2w 163 South, Metropolitan Block.

BLATCHFORD'S LEAD WORKS.—The subscriber has erected a temporary building upon his premises lately burned over, and is now receiving a full stock of LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, or which he respectfully solicits the orders of his friends and customers heretofore. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 168 CLARK STREET CHICAGO, ILL. HALSEY & KING, PROPRIETORS. Medicines, Cases, Books, Vials, Corks, Pellets, Sugar of Milk, Alcohol, and all other articles required in the Homœopathic practice by Physicians or Families, at Wholesale or Retail. Wine for Medicinal and Sacramental uses. C. S. Halsey. ja10 Edward King.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO., JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas, NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the Western Trade. [au20-a249-3m]

"THE JONES LAMP," Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 27 Central street, Boston, (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) B. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives more light and consumes less oil, than any other "Kerosene" Coal Oil Burner manufactured. oc26a764-3m

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND RESIN. Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 224 Kinzie street. ly

D. B. WINTON GROCER, NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109. Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast. COFFEES—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguary. NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES. Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town. oc22a731 3m

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE. We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES One of them can be seen in operation at our store. HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO., de23b291 1m 205 Randolph street.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do; 200 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong. A large and choice assortment. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 Bbls. N. Y. and N. O. SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, now receiving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. Well selected. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, new Crop, at favorable rates. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

250 Bbls. NEW YORK SYRUP Assorted. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

DRIED APPLES.—25 Brls prime Dried Apples, 50 bags prime Dried Apples, 50 bbls Southern Dried Apples. WM. LUTHER & CO., 149 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-b694-y

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable, intelligent and well educated young man wishes to obtain employment. Will make himself generally useful in any honest and respectable business. Persons wishing to engage with him will please address D. C. O'NEAL, Chicago Post Office, giving their place of business or residence. ja21-b469-3t

WANTED—A Situation to do general housework by a girl who can come well recommended from last place. Apply at 191 West Washington street. ja21x1t

MONEY TO LOAN—On City Real Estate Securities and good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, FENTON & CO., ja21-b470-1m. No. 131 Lake st., cor. Clark, (Room No. 8.)

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS. C. B. DUPEE'S Celebrated Sugar Cured Hams Are now ready and for sale by all First class Grocers and Provision Dealers generally. None genuine unless Branded. Office 37 State-st. [ja7-b377-4w] C. B. DUPEE.

PARKER & BOYINGTON, (Successors to Sawyer, Parker & Co.) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. P. Parker. [ja21b60 1y] L. C. Boyington.

BILLS AGAINST THE CITY. All persons who have bills or accounts against the City of Chicago are requested to make them up from the last date rendered to the 28th inst., and file them in my office BEFORE THE 28th INST. All interested in this notice are particularly desired to comply with it in order that a correct Financial Statement may issue early in February. The delay of former years having been caused by bills not being promptly filed. All not filed before Saturday, 28th, cannot be audited before March. SAMUEL D. WARD, ja21-b474 1w City Comptroller.

FIFTY LESSONS IN SINGING. For the Middle Register of the Voice, by J. CONCONE. In two parts, each $1.50. Complete, bound in cloth, $3.00. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., ja21-b465-1t 277 Washington street, Boston.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of D. W. Corbin & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will remain in the hands and control of said Daniel W. Corbin, who is alone authorized to settle and adjust the same, and to collect and receipt for the claims and demands of said firm. DANIEL W. CORBIN, JAMES DUFFY. Chicago, January 18th, 1860. ja21-b473-1w

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty eight tons burthen, or thereabouts. This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class sea boat. This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of PASCAL P. PRATT, ja21-b466 3m Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonage 300 46-95; Schooner WINGS OF THE WIND, tonage 370; and Schooner GOV. HUNT, tonage 186 70-95. Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to ja21 b467 3m PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILDER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, Bacon's Burglar Proof Safes, 127 FIRE PROOF And 10 Burglar Proof Safes SOLD SINCE JAN. 1st, 1859. This is the greatest number ever sold in Chicago during same time by any one house. We shall continue to keep a large stock of New and Second-Hand Safes, and acknowledge NO COMPETITION. PRATT & WORCHESTER, ja21-b472 3t Agents, 197 South Water street.

W. CROFT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Needles, Fish Hooks, etc., etc., Beg to inform the merchants of Chicago, and the public generally, that they have established an agency for the sale of Needles, Fish Hooks, etc., at Room 17, Old Merchants' Exchange Block, (Up-stairs,) corner Lake and Wells streets, Where an assortment of the above mentioned articles will be kept constantly on hand. Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which will be found to consist of superior goods to anything of the kind at present in the market. ja21x1t

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Cyrus Clark and Catharine, his wife, did on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to D. M. C. Steadman, Cashier of the Bank of the South County Town of Wakefield and State of Rhode Island, a certain Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 29 of Mortgages, Page 273, to secure the payment of all or any draft, check and paper which said Steadman might thereafter pay, discount or advance to said Cyrus Clark, and save him the said Steadman, harmless from all costs, charges, expenses and harm for or on account of his discounting such drafts, checks and paper not exceeding in amount the sum of eight thousand dollars. And whereas, it was provided in said Mortgage that in case of the non-payment of the drafts, checks and paper which might be discounted by the said Steadman, or the interest thereof or any part thereof, at the time limited for the payment of the same, it should be lawful for the said Steadman, his successors or assigns, to sell the said premises or any part thereof at public auction, and to execute to the purchaser or purchasers good, ample and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the same. And whereas, said Steadman, as Cashier aforesaid, did discount for said Cyrus Clark certain Promissory Notes, signed by him and intended to be secured by said Mortgage, amounting in all to the sum of eight thousand dollars, all of which said notes are now past due and unpaid. And whereas the undersigned has been by the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island appointed Receiver of all the effects and property of said Bank, said Bank having been enjoined by said Court from further exercising its corporate franchises and privileges under its charter; and whereas, said Steadman has assigned to me as Receiver aforesaid the said Mortgage and the Bond mentioned therein, and the said Notes thereby intended to be secured. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power vested in me by said appointment as Receiver and of the power in and the authority by said Mortgage conferred, I shall, on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the lots and premises in said Mortgage mentioned and described as follows to wit:—All those certain pieces or parcels of Land situate in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, in School Section Addition to said City, known as lots five, in Block sixty-two (62), eleven and twelve, in Block sixteen (16), and twelve, in Block fifty-seven (57); together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Cyrus Clark and Catharine his wife, therein, for the purposes in said Mortgage mentioned. ELISHA R. POTTER, Receiver. O. K. A. Hutchinson, Attorney for Receiver. ja21-b471-4d

COME ONE! COME ALL!! IMMENSE SALE OF FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST At the Store formerly occupied by C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.

LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT	AT COST.
do CONGRESS do do do	AT COST
do FINE DRESS GAITERS	AT COST.
do WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS	AT COST.
do do do GAITERS	AT COST
do FRENCH KID SLIPPERS	AT COST
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS	AT COST
CHILDREN'S do do do	AT COST
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS	AT COST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices. S. REEVE, de31b288-1m 1stp Successor to C. E. Wiswall.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY Sewing Machine. For Economy, Strength, Durability and Quality of Work this is the most desirable Machine ever offered to the public. Makes the DOUBLE THREAD, DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH, which will not rip though every third stitch be cut, and fastens its own ends. Every Machine Fully Warranted. Chicago Salesroom, 133 LAKE STREET. B. PARKER PIERCE, Agent. Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles constantly on hand. Also the PATENT UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GUAGE. Agents Wanted in every City and Town in the United States, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a Liberal Discount. Apply at the Factory, rear of 195 Wells street, or send for Circular. WM. E. YOUNG & CO., ja6-b0-1y-1stp Manufacturers, Chicago, Illinois.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS—Glass, Acids, Borax, Potash, Sal-Soda, Soda Ash, Palm Oil, Tanner's Oil, Rosin, Pure Sperm Oil, Alcohol, Turpentine, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Soap Maker's Stock. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 2064. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st and Corner State-st and Archer Road.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—My note to Alfred Lamberson, of date Jan. 14, 1860, for $75.95 having been obtained by false and fraudulent representations and without a valuable consideration, I shall contest payment thereof. W. P. APTHORP. January 18, 1860. ja19 3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Wright & Hills is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Edwin Hills will settle the affairs of the late firm, and continue the business of the Chicago Grocery Mill, cor. Clinton and Jackson streets. JAMES WRIGHT, EDWIN HILLS. Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1860. ja19 3t

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—We want a reliable party to take the General Agency for the State of Indiana for the sale of Young's $25 Family Sewing Machine. Apply at the Factory, rear of 195 Wells street. [ja19 3tx] WM. E. YOUNG & CO.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Receiver's Office, Chicago, Ill., January 14th, 1860. To Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until January 28th, 1860, for the delivery to the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, at its Depot or Dock in Chicago, or at the following Stations on its line:—60,000 Railroad Ties, at Joliet, 30,000; Pontiac Junction, 10,000; Springfield or Carlinville, 20,000; one-fifth to be delivered in each of the months of April, May, June, July and August next, and according to the following specifications: Ties to be of good quality, of sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet in length, six inches in thickness, between two opposite parallel faces to average eight inches in width, one Tie in every eight, to be a joint tie, with an average width of ten inches. Proposals may be made for the whole number, or in quantities not less than 3,000 Ties. The Ties will be subject to inspection, and Security will be required from Contractors for the punctual fulfillment of their contracts. Terms Cash on delivery of the Ties, according to contract, and the undersigned reserve the right of rejecting any or all proposals. JAMES ROBB, ja16-b435-1w CHAS. CONGDON, Receivers.

MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. State of Rhode Island, &c. Providence, &c. At the September term of the Supreme Court, holden at Providence, within and for the County of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, &c. It was ordered and decreed by said Court, that the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, in order to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of said Bank, should deposit the same with the Receiver on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1860. In accordance with said decree, the undersigned give notice to all holders of the bills of said bank to deposit the same with him, at his office in Blackstone block, No. 25 Weybosset street, in said Providence, on or before the first day of July A. D. 1860, and that such depositors shall receive from him certificates of such deposits, which will entitle them to all dividends payable on said bills by any future order of said Court. CHARLES F. BROWNELL, Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank. Providence, Dec. 15, 1859. de29-b313 2t ewdm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Garden City Mining Company are forfeited for non-payment of assessment due, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 6 Washington street, on the 28th day of January, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed, by payment of assessment due and costs thereof. Number of Certificates:—46, 103, 116, 176, 177, 185, 148, 205, 237, 241, 312, 319, 214, 235, 244, 247, 260, 253, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 144, 252, 302, 314, 333, 334, 335, 336, 344, 345, 356, 295. ROBT. H. HOW, Sec. and Trea. de29-b624-1m

TAXES, TAXES, TAXES.—The undersigned, Collector of the town of West Chicago, hereby notifies the Tax-payers of said town, that for all taxes remaining unpaid on and after the first day of February, he will be bound to levy on the goods and chattels for the same, as the law requires. See Township Organization Law, page 48, sect. 1, 2 and 3. Office corner West Water and Canal streets. [ja17-2w] THOS. MORRIS.

ART RECREATIONS—Treats of all kinds of drawing, painting, and fancy works, and has stores of valuable information so plainly offered that a child cannot err. It is splendidly illustrated, and sold at only $1.50 by all booksellers, or sent by mail, post paid by the publishers, J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston. ja17b480-6t-eod

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at the Association Hall, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take action on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, concerning Membership and Directors. By order, F. P. WOOD, Sec'y. Times and Staats Zeitung copy. ja7.b381-2w

COAL—COAL—WE HAVE now on hand a large Stock of the best quality of Eastern Coal, (Anthracite and Bituminous) consisting of the following kinds; all of which we offer to the public at the lowest market rates: LEHIGH Foundry, LEHIGH, Egg, SCRANTON, Egg & Range, LACKAWANA, do, BRIAR HILL AND ERIE, MINERAL RIDGE, CHIPPEWA, NEW CASTLE, BLOSSBURG. All our coal is carefully screened before delivery, and prompt attention given to all orders. PRICE, MORRIS & CO. Office and Yards at 144 North Water street, and 126 Canal street. ja16 b432 1m

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Otis G. Carter having assigned to us all his property, notes, accounts and evidences of debt, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of CARTER & CABERRY, Jewelers, of Chicago, Illinois,—All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same to us for adjustment, within thirty days from the date hereof, at No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, or at the office of Cornell & Jameson, our Attorneys, 93 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. WM. M. CRANE, JOHN F. FELLOWS, JR., SETH A. HALE, Assignees. Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1860. ja11-b405-1m

$50,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security, At ten per cent, for five years. Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 93 Clark-st. de19

THE BURLINGTON Hawk Eye, AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN JOURNAL, Is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and circulates largely in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. C. H. Scriven, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, and Rounds & Langdon, Chicago, and S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York and Boston, are authorized to receive advertisements for the "Hawk Eye." C. DUNHAM, jy18b448-2w Proprietor.

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER OF THE SOUTH DIVISION.—The undersigned respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Office of Street Commissioner of the South Division of Chicago at the next election, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ja12-tmh3 '60x G. H. BAUMER.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOKSTORE............37 Well Street............37 Depository of American Tract Society, Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, R. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Martiens, and many other publishers. WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

WM. P. WOODRUFF, Sail-Maker and manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Bags, Wagon Covers, Trunk Covers, Flags, Banners of all descriptions, Ropes Spliced, Hoisting Machines Fitted to Stores, Safes moved with safety and dispatch. Work Shop, over Stafford & Colburn, Ship Chandlers, 134 and 136 South Water street, Chicago. Pike's Peak Tents on hand. ja5-b365-1y

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public. $1,000 REWARD Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire. S. C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York. C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, oc22a735-6m 155 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—1860. Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line. On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and ports on Lake Superior. In case the Ste Ste. Marie's Canal should not be open in the spring the Lady Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run on that Lake and connect at the Sault with the Ontonagon running between Chicago and Sault Ste Marie. The above arrangement will furnish a boat from Chicago every five days. A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, ja14-b424-3m Foot of Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION HOUSE. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 50 South Clark street. Money Loaned on real estate securities. Business paper wanted. I shall pay particular attention to the Exchange of Goods for Real Estate. To merchants or manufacturers, wishing to retire from business, I would say that I have the best facilities to dispose of their stock in exchange for real estate. Goods delivered to my care will be stored in fire-proof buildings. Please call and examine my list. no14-1stp2w-ly

SIDNEY KALISH, FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, 195 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill. Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jy18-ly

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of the trade and the public generally. [a5-b354-6m] HIRAM WHEELER.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal Mills. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

CIDER—THOSE IN WANT OF a choice article of cider, call on N. K. WHITNEY, Room No. 3 Hilliard Block, cor. Clark and South Water st., who has a consignment of 200 barrels clarified expressly for drinking. ja16-2m

NOTICE TO PACKERS AND COOPERS.—The subscriber has on hand 100 M. Staves and Heading for tight work, made by H. H. Evart's Patent Stave Machine. Persons wishing to purchase the same will please call at 235 State street. ja11x1w E. S. HIGGINS.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 104 and 106 Washington street, Methodist Church Block, Chicago, January 12th, 1860. The fifth Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent, will be paid to depositors in this institution entitled thereto. ja14-b430 1w N. S. KIDDER, Cashier.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills,—200 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Exclusive Agents, No. 219 South Water-st.

WEST LAKE STREET MILLS. We have refitted our Mill with new Bolts, and are prepared to furnish Family and Bakers' Flour and all kinds of Feed. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, 141 and 143 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a gentleman, his wife and son of seventeen years of age, parlor and bed-rooms unfurnished, with board—in a good location in South division, and for which a fair price will be paid, address W., Box 827. ja19 3t

WANTED—In a good locality a House and Lot worth from $4,000 to $5,000 or Lots worth $5,000, for which about ½ cash will be paid, and the balance in well located outside property. Applicants to state situation and value through Post Office Box 2500. ja20x3w

WANTED—To Exchange a Desirable Residence in the City of Peoria, Illinois, centrally located, for a stock of Dry Goods. This property is worth $7,000. Will take an additional amount of one third of the value of the property in goods and pay cash for same for a fair stock of goods. Address "Exchange," Care Box 223, Peoria, Ill. ja17-2w

HOUSE WANTED—A comfortable House containing about eight rooms, with gas and water. North Side would be preferred. Address, stating location, rent, &c., T. TURNER, P. O. Box 4304. ja19 3t

BOILER WANTED.—A Good second-hand Steam Engine and Boiler, about 60 horse power, or Boiler alone. Inquire at No. 25 West Randolph street, up stairs, or address Box 2960, Chicago P. O. ja19 3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good Oak Wood for Twenty Shillings per cord by the car load, for sale at Michigan Central Depot, foot of Lake street. A. FOSTER.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—100 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents. 6 Iron Rendering Kettles, nearly new. 1 Stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2064. J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie-st and Corner State-st and Archer Road. ja5x1m

FOR SALE—A first-class Safety Patent for a Railroad, one that will recommend itself to any one who will examine it, and that any Railroad Manager or Engineer in Chicago or elsewhere will recommend, and that must of necessity come into general use because it will save property and life. It has been adopted on most of the leading Railroads East. Apply for 8 or 10 days, at No. 48 Lasalle street, to REES & SLOCUM. ja20-b461-10t

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 200 to 300 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold as an extremely low price and easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office Box 2964, Chicago, Ill. ja5x1m

VESSEL FOR SALE.—The Barque Great West, of 350 tons burden, is offered for sale at a bargain. Terms liberal. Apply to JULIUS WHITE, No. 1 South Clark street. ja12-b409-2w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock of Agricultural Implements, Teams, Wagons, Drays, Fixtures, &c., and the good will of the concern formerly owned by CHAPMAN & MAY, of this city, at No. 30 Market street, Ladd's Block. The whole will be sold at a BARGAIN to parties desirous of engaging in the business, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom to be met with, being extensively advertised and known through the West, and located at the centre of the largest agricultural district of our country. If not sold together after a short time they will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers at low prices. Terms cash, or approved security on such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to JAS. MILLER, Trustee, No. 16 Garrett Block, or to A. W. SPAFARD, No. 30 Market street. ja12-3mdaw

To Rent.

TO RENT—A New and Desirable Cottage, containing seven apartments, 144 Carroll st., at $10 per month. Possession February 1st. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, ja19 b455 3t 132 Washington street.

TO RENT—Possession given immediately—a two-story frame dwelling, containing nine rooms, situated on the north side of Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue, and State street. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, 141 Lake street.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 126 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house has been painted and papered throughout and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge. no2-a905-3m

TO RENT CHEAP—In the vicinity of Union Park, a first-class Brick Dwelling House containing all the latest improvements, near to which are good schools and churches of various denominations. Location high and healthful. Horse Cars pass every 10 minutes. Apply at No. 15 Garrett Block, or at 10 May street, for Key to premises. Good stabling if desired. ja5-b415-3m

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A new first-class brick dwelling, No. 600 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. The house contains fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Good brick stable. Will rent low to a responsible tenant, or I will sell. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain for five or more years on bond and mortgage. Apply to no21-b67-3m A. J. AVERELL, 278 Wabash avenue.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with room or rooms and good board, in a private family, on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address P. O. Box 3774. ja17x1w

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

PERU (3d Vein) COAL for $3.50 PER TON. This Coal is the cheapest and best for Offices, for Hotels, for Stores, for Dwellings, and for Manufacturing purposes. It is received daily from the MINES, and carefully selected, screened, and placed under sheds. We have also the best qualities of LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, SCRANTON, BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA, BLOSSBURGH, Which will be sold at the lowest market rates. HIGGINS & LIGHTHALL, Corner Market and Madison streets, no28b116-3m Premises American Trans'n Co.

COAL! COAL!—I have a large stock of the best qualities of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, which I am selling at the lowest market rates. LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, SCRANTON, SHAMOKIN, BRIER HILL, ORMSBY, CHIPPEWA, BLOSSBURG. I have erected EXTENSIVE SHEDS for storing my Coal, and am enabled to deliver it DRY and CLEAN. To consumers who have not room to store their coal this is a great consideration. Orders received and promptly executed at my Yards, No. 65 North Wells street and foot of North Market street. no14 b66-3m A. B. MEEKER.

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY. AT LOW RATES. Business Paper wanted. ja12 ly-60ly J. L. LEE, 46 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja5-ly

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 39........Clark Street, Chicago........39. Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market price paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes. de9 '19 ly

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. ap18 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I lend Money on Chicago Real Estate Securities running from six months to two years. I Discount first-class Commercial Notes. I negotiate three to five years loans bearing ten per cent. interest. CHARLES H. HAM, my7y 74 Clark street, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canadian Mails and passengers. Hungarian, Capt. Jones; Bohemian, McMaster; North Briton, Grange; Anglo Saxon, Ballantine; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; N'th American, Aiton; Canadian, (new); New ship, (building). Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool: First Class, according to state room $91 and $103. Steerage, found with cooked provisions $42. Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $180 and 200. Steerage $80 and 84. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Esdaile & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, dly 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most comfortable route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. N. GOULD, No. 88 Lake-st. (second floor) ja14-b405 ly Opposite Tremont House.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE: One Square, (ten lines agate,) one insertion $0.50; each subsequent day, (3 or 4) $0.25; two weeks; one month; two months; three months; six months; one year. A Schedule of Prices for more space than One square, can be had at the Counting Room. All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance. All Changes charged 50 cents per Square. Rates of advertising in Weekly Press and Tribune: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. .50 for each subsequent month. $5.00 for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1860. Sixth night of the Sterling Tragic Actress MRS. FARREN, And her daughter Miss FANNY FITZ FARREN. Mrs. Farren will appear this night only in her great character of LUCRETIA BORGIA. Lucretia Borgia, Mrs. Farren; with the entire strength of the company. The performance will conclude with the beautiful Comedy of GRIST TO THE MILL. Francis, Miss Fanny Fitz Farren, with a Song—"Napoli Can I am dreaming of thee." Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely. Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes, $4; Upper, $3. J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE Of the Series, will take place at the BRIGGS HOUSE, On Monday Evening, Jan. 23d, Commencing at 8 o'clock. On this occasion she will be assisted by MRS. BANDT, the eminent Pianist, MR. DE PASSIO, Baritone, and amateurs. Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at the Music Store of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, at the Office of the Briggs House, and at the door on the evening of the Soiree. ja21-b468 2t

MADAME AKERSTROM'S Assembly, 285 Randolph street, corner of Wells. The next of these social parties comes off on Monday, 23d inst. on which occasion Les Palmettes or State Walts will be danced for the first time in Chicago. Madame A.'s class for gentlemen meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Also, class for children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. All the new dances taught in the shortest possible time. For terms apply at the rooms. ja20a3t

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY. A CALEDONIAN BALL AND BANQUET, In honor of Scotland's Immortal Bard, ROBT. BURNS, Will come off, under the auspices of the Scotch citizens of Chicago, AT THE BRIGGS HOUSE, On Wednesday Evening, January 25th, 1860.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Capt. McArthur, Dan'l Cameron, Jr., Wm. Stewart, Alex. White, John Wood, Wm. Beaton, John Alston, A. W. Raffin, Geo. Anderson.

GENERAL COMMITTEE: Hon. John C. Haines, John E. Valentine, Wm. T. Muir, Philip Conley, James Grant Wilson, Capt. Small, J. S. Wilkins, Wm. James, B. F. Strother, Robt. Berrey, Capt. Ducat, Wm. Weyman, J. Scott Stewart, A. H. Heyden, Gov. McComas, Col. Taylor, Dugald Stewart.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE: Wm. James, Geo. Anderson, Alex. Stewart, James Steele, John Rankin, James Thompson.

FLOOR MANAGERS: John Langlands, John McGlashen, John Stewart, John H. Ross, D. F. Brenner, Wm. Clark, Capt. McArthur.

Music by the Great Western Band—Burkhardt Caller. Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, $3.00; to be had at the hotel, or of any of the Members of the Committee. Grand Overture by the Band from 8 to 9 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely. ja14-b436 1d

1859 - - - "Y. M. A." - - - 1860 LECTURES! ON THURSDAY EVENINGS, AT METROPOLITAN HALL. SERIES TO CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES. The following gentlemen are engaged to lecture: Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Rev. T. STARR KING, MORTIMER THOMPSON, BAYARD TAYLOR, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, GEO. SUMNER. Tickets may be obtained at the stores of S. B. Wells, D. B. Cooke & Co., and S. C. Griggs; at the Richmond, Tremont and Briggs houses, and at the Librarian, in the rooms of the society in Portland Block. H. W. King, C. L. Thomas, F. L. Sherman, Lecture Committee. no30b150-2m

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!! WILLIAM BURKHART, LEADER OF THE GREAT WESTERN BAND, Will give private lessons to a few Scholars on the Cornet and Violin. Apply at the office of the Great Western Band, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets. no21b54-1m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, New and Second-Hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c. At Auction. On SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping. Also, a splendid assortment of New Furniture to be sold without reserve, being the balance of the Assignee's Sale. The assortment consists of every kind and description of PARLOR, CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, Cooking Stoves, Looking Glasses, &c., together with a variety of Office Furniture. GILBERT & SAMPSON, ja21-b475 3t Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 76 - - - Dearborn Street - - - 76. A few doors North of the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois. Prompt attention given to the sales of all kinds of property at our Auction Rooms, or any part of the city. oc29-a784y

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs! Colds! Colds! Colds! Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

BROWN'S TROCHES. "Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or any thing injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.) oc16-6

Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!! Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLILE BOYD & T. G. VAN BUREN. Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $448,316.86. MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $261,007.86. HOPE FIRE INS. CO. Capital and Surplus $279,541.86. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $200,000.00. Office No. 1, Bole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts. HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus $263,164.94. [de21 1859 6m 1st p]

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, No. .... SOUTH CLARK STREET.... Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical instruments, etc., etc. All kinds of optical instruments repaired.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and choice assortment of fine Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1860.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S PASTORAL.

If the testimony of every recent traveler, whether Protestant or Catholic, the remonstrances and protests of all Europe when it had a free press in 1848, and the decisive opinions of the Roman people, in regard to the gross and notorious misgovernment of the Papal States under the rule of the ecclesiastics who administer the affairs of State, could have been set aside or controverted by the assertions of the priests and bishops of the Romish Church, Bishop Duggan of the Diocese of Chicago would not have been called upon at this late day to attempt the defence of the Pope and his Theocracy in his Pastoral Letter, a great part of which we print herewith. But it is precisely because the world, outside the magnates of the Church, cannot be brought to believe that the Catholics of Continental Europe, and the Protestants of England and America, have together entered into a conspiracy to belie the best of rulers and misrepresent the most beneficent of systems—it is precisely because there is in the minds of reading and thinking men in all Christendom, a well-grounded conviction that Rome is wretchedly misgoverned—that the fulminations of the Bishop become necessary. We commend what he says to our readers, as an evidence not of any turpitude on his part, but as a clear proof of that obliquity of opinion in the Catholic Clergy which writes down as praiseworthy and just that which all the world besides designates as tyrannous and damnable.

We take it for granted that in this day of books and newspapers, this day of easy communication between the people of the different parts of the civilized world, there can be no question as to the facts which underlie this controversy. In the face and eyes of the overwhelming testimony from Catholic, Protestant and Infidel sources, there can be no denial that the inhabitants of the Papal States are, 1st, Oppressed by grievous taxation; 2, Deprived of so great a share of freedom of action that personal liberty for them cannot be said to exist; 3d, Denied all the benefits of free speech and a free press; 4th, Subject to an ecclesiastical system which permits no such thing as toleration; 5th, Kept in subordination by a foreign soldiery; 6th, Cut off from the advantages of that education which in this country any parent is free to choose for his child; and 7th, Hampered in their industry and commerce by the decrees which state-craft and priest-craft have framed so that improvement of their material condition is next to impossible. About these things, there can be, we take it, no dispute—they are proved. If, now, Bishop Duggan and others of his faith and office, choose to call the conditions which have produced such results, good government, it is eminently proper, in this country, that Catholic definitions should be understood. Hereafter, when the dignitaries of the Romish faith talk of what is beneficent in the Church and necessary in the State, we shall know that the Italy of to-day is an exemplar and type of what they are laboring to have all the world become. What Italy, or that part of it owning the Pope as a temporal Prince, is, all Christendom knows!

ABOLITIONISTS IN THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

We have referred to the fact that the Douglasites of this State, whose first principle is Congress cannot by any means keep slavery out of the Territories, and whose second is that all persons who believe that Congress has the power and ought to exercise it, are *Abolitionists*—have actually elected half a dozen or more of the latter class as delegates to the Charleston Convention. We propose now to establish what we have said by a reference to the record. And for this purpose we will first print the names of the delegates:

Delegates at Large.	*Alternates.*
S. S. Marshall, of Hamilton,	W. B. Scates, of Cook,
W. A. Richardson, of Adams,	John Moore, of Sangamon,
O. B. Ficklin, of Coles,	L. W. Ross, of Fulton,
T. D. Dickey, of Lasalle.	R. T. Merrick, of Cook.

DISTRICTS.	*Delegates.*	*Alternates.*
1st—	*Wm. M. Jackson*, of McHenry,	W. B. Worden,
	John D. Platt, of Jo Daviess,	*C. I. Horsman*,
2d—	John B. Turner, of Cook,	Wm. Price,
	A. M. Herrington, of Kane,	J. W. Drury,
3d—	Allen Withers, of McLean,	P. A. Armstrong,
	R. E. Goodell, of Will,	B. F. Poleifer,
4th—	B. S. Prettyman, of Tazewell,	Peter Sweat,
	R. W. Holloway, of Warren,	W. E. Cook,
5th—	W. H. Robinson, of Hancock,	J. M. Campbell,
	Austin Brooks, of Adams,	Calvin Brown,
6th—	M. McConnell, of Morgan,	W. Casey,
	Wm. F. Thornton, of Shelby,	Wm. Mattocks,
7th—	Aaron Shaw, of Lawrence,	C. H. Constable,
	U. F. Linder, of Coles,	C. H. Campbell,
8th—	T. A. Buckmaster, of Madison,	J. H. Merritt,
	Zadock Casey, of St. Clair.	A. C. French,
9th—	W. J. Allen, of Williamson,	N. R. Casey,
	W. H. Green, of Massac.	J. N. Haney.

The first gentleman whose record needs an airing in this behalf is T. L. DICKEY, delegate at large. In the year 1848 Mr. Dickey was a candidate for judge in the Ottawa circuit. A short time prior to the election he procured a Mr. Wardlaw, of Hennepin, to make an inquiry relative to his views of the Wilmot Proviso—or Mr. Wardlaw did so of his own motion—it is immaterial which. Mr. Dickey then addressed the inquisitive Wardlaw the following note, which was immediately printed in the Geneva *Mercury*:

OTTAWA, Ill., July 27, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I am not a little surprised that any man should ever have doubted as to my position on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso.

I have repeatedly, publicly and privately, wherever I have heard the subject discussed since the question was mooted, declared that I regarded it *the question of the times: that Congress has the Constitutional power, and ought to exercise it, to prohibit slavery in all our Territories now free*; and if the present opportunity of limiting slavery be suffered to pass and our Territories settled with a slaveholding population, no man can calculate the extent of the evils which must naturally result.

I still entertain these sentiments, and although I must still insist that a man's political opinions ought not to influence the choice of a Judge, who, in the discharge of his duties, certainly can have nothing to do with politics of any kind; yet I am unwilling to be misrepresented on this or any other subject.

Yours truly, T. L. DICKEY.

To A. WARDLAW, Hennepin, Ill.

But it is not necessary to go farther back in history than 1856 to fix Judge Dickey's political *status*. He was then a competitor with *Owen Lovejoy* for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress!

The next gentlemen who clamored for the Wilmot Proviso about those times were WM. M. JACKSON and A. M. HERRINGTON. At a Democratic Convention held at Joliet, September 11, 1850, at which B. S. Molony was nominated for Congress, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and while we would not make such opposition a ground of interference with the interests of the States where it exists, yet we moderately but firmly insist that it is the duty of Congress to oppose its extension to territory now free, by all means compatible with the obligations of the Constitution, and with good faith to our sister States; that these principles were recognized by the Ordinance of 1787, which received the sanction of Thomas Jefferson, who is acknowledged by all to be the great oracle and expounder of our faith.

In this Convention the delegates from McHenry County were *Wm. M. Jackson*, Enos W. Smith and Neil Donnelly. Those from Kane County were B. F. Hall, G. W. Renwick, *A. M. Herrington* and Elijah Wilcox.

We will notice next the cases of J. D. PLATT and C. I. HORSMAN. A Convention was held on the 28th of February, 1850, in the town of Naperville, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge. In this Convention Mr. Wm. M. Jackson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, both in *Principle and Practice*, and that we know of no good reason why any person should oppose the largest latitude in *Free Soil, Free Territory and Free Speech*.

Thereupon Mr. Platt, then a resident of McHenry County, offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the time has arrived when *all men should be free*.

And in this convention Mr. C. I. Horsman was a delegate from Winnebago county.

But the most uproarious free-soiler of those days was Mr. USHER F. LINDER. In addition to his vote in the Legislature for a resolution instructing Senator Douglas to use his efforts in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, [*House Journal*, 1849, p. 55,] Mr. Linder actually introduced the following bill in the Legislature of that year:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for and urge with all their zeal and abilities the passage of a law of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.—[House Journal 1849, p. 318.]

We think Mr. ZADOCK CASEY is, and always has been, a good pro-slavery man, but it is a fact that he voted for a resolution in the Legislature of 1849, introduced by the Hon. Richard Yates, for the prohibition of the slave traffic in the District of Columbia, as may be seen by reference to page 481 of the House Journal of that year. "Mr. Speaker," who is there found voting in the affirmative, means Mr. Casey.

We also have a strong conviction that the Hon. ORLANDO B. FICKLIN, then a member of Congress, voted for the Wilmot Proviso several times in that body, and, in short, that two-thirds of the above list of Charleston delegates gave their sanction to it in one way or another, but we shall make no charge which we cannot prove. We may mention in conclusion, that the great spouter in the late Douglas State Convention—James Lowrie Donaldson Morrison—and the bountiful provider for their physical necessities—Joel A. Matteson—were both members of the State Senate in 1849, and both voted for the Wilmot Proviso resolutions!

DR. RICE ON SLAVERY.

We desire to direct particular attention to the following propositions, copied from the recent address of Dr. Rice on the subject of slavery:

Let me state very clearly my position.

1. I hold to the *unity* of the human race—that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."
2. Consequently I hold, that the command—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—applies in full force to every human being. The golden rule—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them"—applies as fully to the Africans as to any other people. The curse pronounced upon Ham does not justify us in enslaving his descendants.
3. I do not hold, therefore, that slavery is a Divine Institution, as is marriage, or the parental relation, or as is civil government—*nor do I hold that the Bible sanctions slavery.* To make the broad statement—that it sanctions slavery—would be to say, that it authorizes the strong to enslave the weak, whenever they are so disposed; and it might be construed to justify the abominable slave trade.
4. I distinctly deny the right of any man *to traffic in human beings for gain*, whether that traffic be the foreign or the *domestic* slave trade. *Men who engage in this inhuman business are monsters.*
5. I deny the right of any man *to separate husbands and wives, parents and children*, for his convenience, or for gain. The marriage of slaves, whether recognized by the civil law or not, is as valid in God's law as that of their master's; and "what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."
6. I deny the right of any man to withhold from his slaves *a fair compensation for their labor.* Every master, remembering that his Master is in Heaven, with whom there is no "respect of persons," is bound to give them that which is "just and equal"—taking into account, of course, his obligation to provide for them for life. What the services of any slave are worth depends, as in the case of other men, on circumstances.
7. I hold it to be the duty of masters not only to give their slaves all needed food, clothing and shelter, and to treat them kindly, but to afford them the opportunity *to receive religious instruction, and to read the word of God.* Christ said—"Search the Scriptures;" and no legislature has the right to forbid any man to do this.
8. I hold it to be the duty of those concerned with Slavery to elevate their slaves and prepare them for freedom, whenever divine Providence shall open the way for them to enjoy it.

In view of these truths, I hold that Slavery—especially in our country—originated in violence and wickedness; *that it is always an evil to both parties*; that the tendency of the Gospel is gradually to abolish it. I need scarcely say, therefore, that I cannot defend the Slave Code as it exists in the Southern States. Many of the laws ought to be repealed or amended.

If I know myself at all, my earnest desire is to see *every human being as free as I am*; and to effect such an object, I would exert myself as earnestly, on any feasible plan, as any living man.

To each and every one of the foregoing propositions we most heartily subscribe; and we doubt if there be a man in the Free States outside of the Democratic party and the school of radical Abolitionism, who will not indorse them as heartily as we do. If Dr. Rice can satisfy the people of the Free States that the Old School Presbyterian Church, through its papers and its clergy, teaches the above doctrine in the Slaveholding States, and that it admits to its communion no slaveholder who does not consistently and fully conform to the propositions which he has laid down, he will make it one of the most popular religious denominations in the country. These doctrines embrace:

1. The unity and brotherhood of the whole race of man.
2. The practical application of the Golden Rule to all the relations subsisting between master and slave.
3. A denial that slavery is a divine institution, or that it has Bible sanction.
4. The utter diabolism of buying or selling a slave for any other considerations than those of bettering his condition and preparing him for freedom. A violation of this rule, in Dr. Rice's opinion, makes the guilty man a *monster*.
5. The indissolubility of the marriage relation between slaves, and the inviolability of the family.
6. A "just and equal compensation" to slaves for their labor.
7. The moral elevation of the slave with reference to his right to freedom—teaching him to read, giving him religious instruction.
8. The recognition of slavery as an evil under any and all circumstances.
9. A readiness to labor earnestly for the freedom of all men.

If the Old School Presbyterian Church is governed by these principles in its dealings with slaveholders,—if, in the presence of the evil, it proclaims them boldly and openly—then the Old School Presbyterian Church is the best Abolition society in existence, and the public will be justified in expecting more from it than from all the other anti-Slavery organizations combined. The fact is, Slavery could not last through a single generation if these doctrines were openly preached in all the slave-holding States. But are they preached? Will Dr. Rice please point us to a single pulpit in any one of the slave-holding States from which they are proclaimed in this year of grace, 1860? Does Dr. Rice believe that he—with all the reputation which he enjoys at the South for ability and for soundness on the Slavery question,—would be permitted to preach them? Does he not know that, were he to attempt it, he would be summarily driven out of the State, and would be fortunate indeed were he not treated to a winter suit of tar and feathers? No, the old school Presbyterian Church neither preaches nor enforces the practice of these doctrines at the South. Were she to do so, her clergy and her communicants would be driven out, as John G. Fee and his congregation were expelled from Kentucky.

We trust our readers will preserve the propositions laid down by Dr. Rice. Although the Republican party recognizes the right of the States in which slavery exists, to have the control of it, and does not propose to interfere with it in any manner, whatever, within their respective jurisdictions, still, as an argument against the extension of the institution into new territories, the eight propositions laid down by Dr. Rice make one of the best Republican documents of the day.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL.

The West is already beginning to feel the effects of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. That company are now shipping direct to Liverpool, beef, pork and lard, for eighty-seven and a half cents per hundred. This amounts to $2.80 per barrel. Three years ago the lowest winter freight between Chicago and New York, if we mistake not, was one dollar per hundred; now it is one-eighth less to Liverpool. We learn that the New York and Erie Railroad has telegraphed to its agency here to take European freights for the same price as the Grand Trunk, and doubtless the New York Central will at once follow the example, if it has not already done so.

The rates are of course for all rail to Portland, a distance of more than eleven hundred miles. As soon as navigation opens, a line of propellers will run in connection with the Grand Trunk to Sarnia, and the European steamers will run up to Montreal, leaving only some five hundred miles of freight by railway. If the line can now afford to carry at present rates, it is likely that with six hundred miles less railway, the business public will welcome a still farther reduction before the first of May.

The importance of so large a reduction in freights to a producing centre can scarcely be estimated. Even a small reduction will often open a very extensive market. And besides, every dime per hundred that freights are lessened is so much more put into the hands of producers. The amount which the pork packed in this city the present season, supposing the price in the markets of the world to be the same, will realize to producers and packers by this great reduction in freights, would afford a very handsome profit. The stimulus also which it will add to production will affect most favorably the industry of the West.

We commend the facts in this article to the New York *Times* and the *Courier and Enquirer*, who seem just to be waking up to the fact that the great and teeming West has a more direct and cheaper route to the markets of Europe, without saying so much as by your leave to the metropolis of the Empire State. That we shall use it to feed the starving millions upon the other side of the Atlantic, there can be no doubt.

We see that Philadelphia proposes to run a line of steamers from that city to Portland, in connection with the steamers of the Grand Trunk Railway. On this subject the *North American* of Jan. 17th, says:

The steamers of the line between Liverpool and Portland and Quebec, chiefly owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, are ten in number. Their trips are so frequent as to make it a matter of interest with a great commercial emporium like Philadelphia to render it available for the purposes of our trade, in the same way that we now make use of the lines running between Liverpool and New York and Boston. This will become the more necessary in case the success of the experiment made with the Great Eastern should lead to the establishment of a line of those immense vessels between Liverpool and Portland. If such ships are to run at all, it is now settled that they cannot run to New York, and though they might come to Philadelphia without any difficulty, it is quite probable that Portland, the most northerly harbor of great capacity, would be selected by the British owners, in order thereby to throw the western trade of it upon the Grand Trunk Railway, and to furnish increased facilities of commerce to the Canadian colonies.

We are, therefore, pleased to hear that a movement is afoot looking to the establishment of a line of steamships plying between Portland and Philadelphia, and that a deep interest is felt in it by the people of the former place, as well as by the proprietors of the Liverpool steamer. In case of the successful inauguration of such a line in Philadelphia, goods may be shipped hither from Liverpool in bond, and transferred at Portland to the decks of steamers bound to Philadelphia, without being subject to the delays of the custom house, which at New York are very onerous indeed.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Harmonious Democracy—A Wisconsin Doughface—Northern Democrats for a Slave Code.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, A. M., 1860.

The debate in the House yesterday sowed seeds of discord and disunion among the elements which Douglas, Keitt, Winslow and Maynard have been trying to fuse together to beat the Republicans. The attempt to initiate the happy family of the prairie—prairie-dog, rattle-snake and owl all living in the same hole—has proven a disastrous failure. Yesterday the elements exploded on the hands of Underwood of Georgia, killing Larrabee of Wisconsin, and wounding several Northwestern Democrats. The importance of this debate is my excuse for referring to it again. More than 50,000 copies of it were subscribed for by Republicans for circulation among their constituents. No better document can be sent to the country to open the eyes of Democrats in the rural districts to the real sentiments of Southern Democrats, and the disgraceful position occupied by Northern Democratic members.

Underwood of Georgia made an elaborate speech until he got tangled and snarled up, and then it became exciting. During the last half hour that he had the floor, there was a small "reign of terror" among the Democratic factions. It "fell out after this wise." Underwood appealed to the Americans to come over to the Southern Democrats and unite the South into a solid phalanx against the Republicans. He coaxed, exhorted, chided, scolded and beseeched them by turns to fuse with the fire eaters, and make common cause against the Republicans. This brought Hill of Georgia to his feet, who avowed himself in favor of a great union and conservative party, standing between the Republicans and Democrats; the latter were tainted with disunion, and he could affiliate with none such.

UNDERWOOD—Where will you get your recruits in the North?

HILL—From the conservatives who have been voting for the Republicans as against the Democrats.

UNDERWOOD—Is the gentleman willing to affiliate with such men as Thad. Stevens, who supported Fremont?

HILL—Well how do you manage to affiliate with Free-Soil-Buffalo-Platform John Cochrane? [Laughter.] How do you get along with Squatter Sovereignty advocates? [More laughter.] No Democrat in Georgia is in favor of Squatter Sovereignty. Everything is good fish with the gentleman, which comes into the Democratic net. [Laughter.]

UNDERWOOD—The Democratic is the only party the slaveholders can depend on. The most extreme Southerner never asks for anything that is not clearly right and constitutional! And Northern Democrats *never stand out against the demands of Southern Democrats!* They always grant whatever the South asks. But, sir, do you pretend to say that the most conservative of the People's party in Pennsylvania or any other Free State would grant Congressional protection to slaveholders in the Territories? Would Joy Morris grant a slave code?

HILL—Explained that a slave code was strictly a *Southern measure*, and that conservative men in the North were not to be expected to support such a project; but they were opposed to aggression on the rights of the South; wanted the slavery agitation stopped and harmony restored between the North and the South, which was better than a slave code. Mr. Hill referred to the Free trade doctrines of Southern Democrats. You preach free trade but vote for a protective tariff President. [Laughter.]

UNDERWOOD—But we always vote for a President *who goes with the South on the slavery question.*

This remark made some of the Doughfaces wince; [the Republicans responded "true, true,"] and considerable sensation was manifested in the hall; but no doughface denied the fact. Then followed some sharp sparring between Hill and Underwood about the Union party, the tariff, rights of the South, &c., which brought members to their feet and caused them to crowd around the disputants. At each sharp hit from either side, applause followed.

Underwood went on to glorify the Democratic party for the great deeds it had done. It was the only party that was true to slavery. It was the only party that could command Northern votes in favor of slavery. The Democratic party had destroyed the protective tariff, under Polk; it had struck down internal improvements; it resisted a Pacific Railroad for the benefit of the free States; it repealed the Missouri Compromise and opened all the Territories to the introduction of slavery; it had adopted the principles of that immortal statesman, John C. Calhoun; it had added slave territory to the Union, and it was the only party that could be relied on to protect, perpetuate and cherish slavery. We have a united, homogenous party, counting 92 votes on this floor. Let the Americans add 23, making 115, and then we will find means to get four more votes from Democrats who are outside of our organization.

Hill inquired whether in making up his calculation of the "harmonious Democracy" he included the Tariff Democrats, (with Buchanan at their head,) the Free Traders, Slave Code and Anti-Slave Code Democrats; the Dred Scott Democrats and the Squatter Sovereignties; the Disunion Democrats and the Union Democrats; the Lecompton and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats; or if he did not mean these discordant factions, where did he get 92 homogenous Democrats? [Great laughter].

Underwood, excitedly—You stop your questions. This is "my put in;" sit down, sir. I'll answer no more of your interrogations. [More laughter.] You ought to be ashamed of your conduct. Instead of helping to harmonise the only party that can stay the surging, advancing tide of Black Republicanism, your party are striving to distract and divide it. [Great laughter, in which all sides joined.]

The Americans have been glorifying the Union, continued Underwood, and the Republicans have been applauding them. They should have been defending slavery instead of singing psalms to the Union. The reason your party will not vote for a Democrat is because they have taken the oath to proscribe Catholics and foreigners.

Mr. HILL—Is that the reason your party would not vote for an American?

Mr. UNDERWOOD—How can a Democrat vote for any man who has taken the proscriptive obligation?

Mr. HILL—It is now admitted, what I have long expected, that it was the foreign element that prevented the organization of this House.

Mr. Larrabee of Wisconsin jumped to his feet under a high state of excitement, and declared that he was ready to vote for any slaveholding Know Nothing in preference to a Republican.

Mr. Hill thanked him for "preferring a man sworn to proscribe foreigners" to a Republican, but claimed that the Americans had modified their sentiments towards foreigners.

Mr. Larrabee inquired how many Americans would vote for a Northwestern Democrat?

Several answered that no American would support any man advocating Squatter Sovereignty. No Douglasite could get their votes for any office.

Mr. Underwood pronounced a high eulogium on the gallant Northwestern Democrats who have sacrificed so much for the South, and who will grant to the South all her constitutional rights. He repeated this expression several times.

Hatton of Tenn. inquired: "Are the Northwestern Democrats on this floor ready to vote for Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories?—for what was known at the North as a Federal Slave code? Answer—*They are.* Will they agree to give you a slave code? Ans. *They will.* [Great sensation on all sides, but no denial on the part of the Northwestern Democrats to the reply of Underwood, who insisted that they would concede to the South all her most ultra men demanded.] Hatton then enquired: "Will you support Douglas if nominated at Charleston on a squatter sovereignty platform?" [Many voices from the Southern side answered "No, No."] Underwood's reply could not be heard in the confusion and babel of tongues that ensued, but he was understood to answer in the negative. He finished his speech by declaring that the election of a Republican President would be an overt act against the Constitution and would furnish good cause for destroying the Union; that Georgia would march out, and that he would march with her. He claimed the right of any State to leave the Union whenever she saw fit—that this was a Union of consent and not of force; that it could be destroyed whenever the slave States saw proper to shiver it. When he concluded, Morris of Illinois replied mildly and courteously, combatting the argument that the Dred Scott decision carried slavery into the Territories, and holding that Congress should not pass a slave code, &c. But he announced that he would fight the issue inside of the party organization, and submit to whatever settlement the party gave the question. And this was all the protest that was offered by any Northern Democrat to the assertion of Underwood that they were willing to vote for a Federal Slave Code.

Now, put the declaration of Larrabee, that he would rather vote for a Southern Know-Nothing than a Northern Republican, with the uncontradicted statement of Underwood, that the North Western Democrats are ready to give the South a slave code for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and your readers can perceive the progressive strides Northern Democracy is making in Congress. Comment would be superfluous. A bare statement of what is said and done, in the national capital, by the representatives of the Democratic party, is entirely sufficient.

CHICAGO.

Farming in Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LEMONT, Cook Co., Jan. 17, 1860.

The interesting report of Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Committee of the State Agricultural Society for the examination of farms, suggests to my mind a few comments. The light-colored clay soil of the timber land along the O'Plain, not considered worthy of cultivation by the original settlers, produces the best crops of wheat, while the dark, deep soils of the prairie adjoining is better for almost every other crop, particularly corn. I had supposed, therefore, that the dark soils of the central portion of the State were better adapted to corn than wheat, and the statement in this report that the wealthier farmers who have made their property by doing what they do well, have quit raising wheat and taken to corn and hogs, seems to favor this supposition.

Mr. Johnson says the tame grasses that follow grazing come in competition with the wheat and prevent our getting as good crops on fresh broken prairie as we originally did; but has not the soil lost some elements of fertility in the grass fed off? When the grass was burned where it grew, what came from the earth was returned, and is there not less decaying vegetation in the growing season to furnish plants with those elements of nutrition they obtain from the atmosphere, the products of the earth being kept for winter use, these elements in the breath, perspiration and excrements of domestic animals passing into the air when not available, and not only diminishing the productiveness of the country, but changing its diseases from the simple fevers of the fall months to the complicated variety which pursue us through the year? He laments the delusions of farmers in supposing wheat may turn to chess; but I think we are somewhat excusable, in view of the fact that thousands of acres of newly broken prairie, sown to wheat by farmers, some of them supposing if they sowed pure wheat they were safe, under such circumstances were found, after unfavorable winters, to be pure chess, except a strip of clean wheat next to the fence, which had been protected by a snow drift.

The ordinary law that like should produce like, is necessary to enable man to take his subsistence from the earth. We should therefore sow what we wish to reap. But is there not in agriculture, as in politics, a higher law, which may, in some circumstance, set aside, or, at least suspend, the ordinary operations of Nature. Wheat is said to have been produced in France from a species of grass, by careful cultivation; but I only meant to apologize for being one of the deluded.

Much has been said the last year in favor of protection to orchards. My orchard is in an elevated position on rolling prairie, with inclinations to every point of compass. I lost more trees on parts inclining to the southeast, sheltered by surrounding trees and rising ground west and north, than elsewhere. Sudden thawing, or a greater range of temperature, perhaps, is the cause.

F. H. MINER.

No More Lotteries in Maryland.

The Revised Code, which has just gone into operation in Maryland, has put an end to lotteries and lottery ticket selling in that State. Every breach of the statute is punishable by a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. In Baltimore, the lottery ticket dealers closed up their establishments, as a general thing. The few, who did not, were soon in the hands of the officers of the law. Two were arrested on Friday, and the officers seized the books and papers, together with tickets, found in the offices of the persons arrested.

Burning of Oxford Female College—Incidents.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The college was situated about three-fourths of a mile from Oxford, and quite a distance from any other house. There was but one man about the building when the fire was first discovered, and as his presence was necessary, it devolved upon a company of young ladies to run to town and give the alarm. The building was first discovered to be on fire about 12 o'clock at night, when the inmates were aroused—155 young ladies were attending the institution—and a delegation dispatched to arouse the people, while the remaining teachers and pupils formed a line for bucket passing; and every one labored valiantly, until informed by Miss Peabody—the Principal—that it would be impossible to extinguish the fire, and that each one should repair to her room and save such articles as she thought most important. As the building took fire at the top and burned downwards, it afforded much opportunity for the removing of property from the lower stories, and most of the private property and trunks were saved except those of the fifth story occupants, most of whom lost everything but the scanty clothing hastily put on at the first alarm.

We arrived at the scene of conflagration shortly after the fire made its appearance, and witnessed such confusion as is rarely seen. The front portico of the building was crowded with trunks, and every one was working with zealous energy. Daguerreotypes, portfolios, diaries, letters, and every article of the toilet, were scattered about as objects too small for attention. After the building was deserted, and the excitement in some degree subsided, the spirit of the scene was changed to some extent to one of rejoicing. Congratulations, kissing and greetings, were heard upon every side; and a general thanksgiving feeling was prevalent, in consequence of every one's safety.

The escape of Miss Sallie E. Moore, from the College, is unparalled for daring, and seems almost miraculous. She roomed in the fifth story, and returned the second time for some books; on opening her door she discovered the hall was dense with smoke, and the stairway was in flames, and all means of exit in that direction hopeless. Closing her door, she deliberately tore the bed clothes into strips, knotted them firmly together, and tying them to her bedpost, she hopefully stepped from her window, and made a successful descent to the ground, a distance of 45 feet. We could hardly believe when we saw this spare, young girl, that she was capable of such heroic action; but she thought it was 'not so wonderful after all.'

One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the burning—and by many interpreted as an omen of good—was the long exemption of the Principal's room from destruction. Nearly the entire building had been consumed, and the devouring element had invaded every other room, and some of the walls had fallen, but here the curtains still hung protected, the room dark and quiet within, as if some spirit of preservation commanded the flames to halt.

The presence of mind shown by the entire body of young ladies was remarked by every one. This was no doubt promoted by some remarks Miss Peabody made the day before, commenting on the Pemberton mill accident, and desiring, if any sudden casualty should visit them, *if the College should take fire*, or any other accident occur, they might act in a thoughtful and collected manner. The quiet demeanor and composed bearing of this lady and her teachers during the first excitement, did much to suppress any disposition of panic among the younger girls.

Steps will be immediately taken to re erect the College, and it is designed to have it ready for occupation against September next.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, January 18th.—The overland mail reached here to-night, and furnishes the following items from British Columbia and Oregon in addition to those telegraphed from Maloy's Station yesterday.

The House of Assembly of Van Couver's Island dissolved on the 15th December, preparatory to the meeting of a new House elected under the representation act of 1859.

Four British men-of-war were shortly expected at Victoria to reinforce Admiral Baines fleet, viz. the Clio, 22 guns; Hero, 19 guns; Topaw 50 guns, and Cossack 20 guns.

Miners arrived at Victoria from the Upper Frazer reported richer gold discoveries the previous month than during any former period, many having made $2,000 in three weeks. Coarse gold has been found in many places, and some claims paid richly without the aid of quicksilver.

Many miners would winter at Douglas, Yale, Hope and Westminster, all of whom entertained glowing anticipations of the yield of gold the coming season. The Dalles Oregon *Journal* says that several parties had arrived from the upper country, Colville and Similkame, all of whom confirm previous reports in regard to the richness of the mines in that region. No one doubted the existence of rich gold deposits on all the streams tributary to the Columbia river on the west and north.

New Dodge to Elect a Speaker.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes under date of the 18th instant:

It is seriously contemplated by the Democrats to attempt the plan of electing a Speaker outside of the House. There is no law on the subject, but they profess to find two precedents in the action of the English House of Commons. The Republicans will resist it on the ground that no precedent and no good reason can be found for such a course.

THE POOR OLD POPE.

Prayers of the Faithful in the Diocese of Chicago Demanded for Him.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S PASTORAL LETTER.

JAMES DUGGAN, by the Grace of God, and the favor of the Holy See, Bishop of Chicago. To the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, Health and Apostolical Benediction.

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But, while we thus direct your attention to matters of particular and even personal importance at home, we must not forget others of vital moment to the entire Christian world as well as to ourselves. At the present time, the eyes of all true Christians are directed, with heartfelt sympathy and affection, to the situation of our Holy Father, Pius IX. Instigated by foreign intrigue, and incited by the basest of motives, a portion of his unworthy subjects have leagued with men of desperate fortunes from many lands, to wrest a portion, if not all, of his ancient domain from this most just and most legitimate of sovereigns. What are the immediate objects of those men, urged on by the spirit of wickedness, it is not hard to surmise. It is not pretended that the title to his inheritance, "the Patrimony of St. Peter," is not most just, since history can tell of none so ancient, or so well founded. His claim does not spring from rapine, violence or usurpation, but from the Catholic charity and necessity of the times, and from the willing consent of those whom his venerable predecessors so long and so justly governed. "Their temporal dominion (to use the well known words of an historian hostile to the Church,) is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of a people whom they had redeemed from slavery."

Malice itself has not dared to deny that the present venerable Head of the Church, our Holy Father Pius IX., is a ruler most mild and most beneficent—one whom none can look upon without reverence, and whom none can approach and not be charmed by his angelic sweetness and humility. He lives for the happiness of his subjects; and at the very opening of his reign, he offered them gifts which they knew not how to use, and of which they sadly proved themselves unworthy—in a word, he has approved himself the kind Father of ungrateful children.

Whence then, arise those pretended errors with which the temporal administration of so wise and so holy a Prince is so unjustly charged? They are all to be referred to the great fact, that he is the Supreme Ruler of the Church, and Christ's Vicar upon earth. This, Beloved Brethren, is the real origin of that outcry in the anti-Christian world, raised against his temporal administration. In an age when Christian principles seem to have but little influence on the springs of government, *his* presents the singular spectacle of administration founded on, and guided by, Christian influences. At a period when every consideration appears to be sacrificed to selfishness and material interests, in the Papal Government alone do we find the spiritual still reigning supreme. Whilst other potentates look to self-aggrandizement, to the founding and establishment of their respective dynasties, we behold, in the venerable Head of the States of the Church, a Sovereign who has no dreams of worldly ambition for himself or his family, but one who sighs only for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those over whom Divine Providence has called him to preside.

And yet, it is to embarrass the action of this Venerable Ruler and truly pacific Sovereign, and even despoil him of his time-honored possessions, that every device has of late been adopted which falsehood could suggest, or the ingenuity of malice could devise. Whilst unscrupulous monarchs cast covetous eyes on the "Patrimony of St. Peter," the administration of its present Ruler is assailed by every species of calumny. The wicked and discontented among his own subjects are artfully excited by foreign emissaries, and the baneful agency of secret societies—those foes of order and of religion. The successful fomentors of this discord stand approvingly by, hoping to add to their possessions, and to extend their influence by the spoliation which they impiously meditate. To the deluded instruments of their ambition, they hold out the lure of political privileges, which they rigidly deny their own subjects at home. Meanwhile, every precaution is taken to insure an infamous success. The press is *free*, and even encouraged to assail the administration of the Holy Father, with every weapon which ribaldry as well as calumny can supply; but it is *not free* to publish his vindication and to proclaim the truth. It is thus that men make of "liberty a cloak for malice," and use the potent word as a captivating but most delusive pretence.

But there exists a power which the world often overlooks, but which often makes itself felt—a sentiment of warm devotion and affection not to be suppressed by arbitrary mandates. That power is Catholic feeling throughout the world. The painful position in which our Holy Father has been placed, and the unjust treatment to which he has so long been subjected, have at length touched the heart of Christendom, and aroused feelings of the warmest devotion and the deepest sympathy with the Father of the Faithful. Catholic France, the brave, the noble Catholic heart of France, has given the tone through her holy and learned Episcopate, and the echo is caught up by Germany, Austria, Ireland, England, until the chorus of sympathy and affection has resounded through the universe. Nor has the feeling of devoted attachment to the Sovereign Pontiff been in our own country less warm, or less profound. Already have the prelates of this land given expression to the deep sympathy which they hold towards their Chief Bishop, in the wrongs which he endures from evil-minded men. They have directed that public prayers be offered up for the good estate of the spiritual chief of 200,000,000 of the human race—that God may guard him against the wiles of his foes; and that the possessions of the church—the accumulation of the pious generosity of more than fourteen hundred years—may be maintained entire, to advance the interests of religion throughout the universe.

In this voice of sympathy and devoted attachment arising from all parts of the Catholic world, let us, Brethren, likewise unite our own. Who can remain indifferent and unmoved during such indignities offered to our beloved Father, whilst the wicked plot to rob him of his ancient domain? The sentiment of the world, non-Catholic as well as Catholic, has long recognized the necessity of the temporal independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He who guides the consciences of so many millions of the human race must himself be free to exercise that spiritual sovereignty, and may not be dependent on any temporal potentate whatever. To reduce him to the condition of a subject would be to clog the exercise of his spiritual power, and to make that authority the semblance, if not the reality, of being no longer free and impartial.

Let us then prove that, though remote from his person, yet, in ardent sympathy, and devoted attachment to the Holy Father, Pius IX, we yield not to those who stand nearer the Apostolic throne. Let our voice of encouragement and sympathy be borne also to those heroic champions of the Faith who quailed not before the menaces and frowns of power, when there was question of the rights of Peter and of his See. We, too, shall unite our prayers to theirs, and to the fervent petitions of the Catholic world, that God would preserve the person and rights of our beloved Pontiff—would shield him from the wiles of evil men, and bring to nought the machinations of his enemies.

With this view we enjoin that the collect *pro Papa* be added to the collect of the day, when the rubric permits, by all Pastors in this Diocese, and that five Paters and Aves, with the usual prayer for the Pope, be recited after the community Mass on Sundays and during the week.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all." Amen. 2 *Cor. xiii*, 13.

Given, at our Episcopal Residence, on the Festival of the Epiphany, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

† JAMES, Bishop of Chicago.

THADDEUS J. BUTLER, D. D., Sec'y.

This Pastoral to be read in all the churches of this Diocese on the Sunday after it shall have been received.

A Fight with the Apaches.

[From the Arizonian, 29th Dec.]

We have received the following particulars of the success of Capt. Elliott and his command, in inflicting a severe and signal punishment on a party of Pinal Apaches, on their return from Sonora:

For some weeks past, Captain Elliot has been scouting, in the vicinity of "Dragoon Springs," and on the evening of the 18th inst., discovered a large party of Apaches, making their way to the mountains, with horses, cattle, mules, &c., stolen as usual, from Sonora. He followed their trail closely; and early next morning, about thirty miles northwest of Dragoon Springs, while the Indians were around their camp fires, cooking the meat of three of the cattle they had butchered, intending to have a glorious feast—came in sight of them and prepared to attack. Dividing his command he charged them from two points; but unfortunately, the horses of the Indians, hearing the noise, gave the alarm, or the surprise would have been complete, and not one would have escaped; he succeeded, however, in punishing them to a degree, they will long remember, killing six warriors, besides wounding several, and recovering thirty-one head of stock, nine horses and two or three jackasses, also burning their camp.

The Sherreback Claim.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 29.]

In the case of Leese vs. Clark, Judge Hager this morning charged the jury that neither the Board of Land Commission established by Congress, nor the United States District Court, possessed any authority to determine the titles to land within the limits of Pueblo towns or villages that were such on the 1st of May, 1846, the power being expressly prohibited by article 14 of the act establishing the Commission to inquire into land claims within the State of California. If this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court—and we do not see how it can be otherwise, under the plain wording of the act—the decision of Judge Hoffman in the claim of Sherreback to lands on Rincon Point, or anywhere within the limits of the town, is illegal and void.

More Subpoenas.

It is stated on good authority doubtless, that ex-U. S. Marshal Fitch of this city, has received a bundle of documents from Senator Mason, Chairman of the Senate Harper's Investigating Committee, commanding him to subpoena Messrs. J. R. Giddings, Ralph Plumb, and John Brown, Jr., to appear in Washington forthwith and testify before said committee. As Mr. Fitch is no longer Marshal, fresh documents were probably started to U. S. Marshal Johnson as soon as the fact of mistake in direction was forwarded by telegraph to Mr. Mason.—*Cleveland Leader.*

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 18.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned *sine die*, to-day, the general understanding being that the Governor will immediately convene it by special proclamation. The difficulty arising from the adjournment to Lawrence is therefore considered settled.

The Character of Macaulay.

The London *News* in an elaborate obituary notice of Macaulay, the essayist, makes these remarks upon his character as a writer and a man:

As a talker his powers were perhaps unrivalled. It was there that he showed what he could do without the preparation which might, if it did not, ensure the splendor of his essays and his oratory. At the dinner table he poured out his marvellous eloquence with a rapidity equalled only by that of his friend Hallam's utterance. He talked much, if at all; and thus it was found that it did not answer very well to invite him with Jeffrey and Sydney Smith. Jeffrey would sit silent for a moderate length of time with serenity. Sydney Smith could not without annoyance. Both had three years of full liberty (for they did not interfere with each other) during Macaulay's absence; but he eclipsed both on his return. After some years, when his health and spirits were declining, and his expectations began to merge in consciousness of failure, he sometimes sat quiet on such occasions, listening or lost in thought, as might happen. It was then that Sidney Smith uttered his celebrated saying about his conversational rival: "Macaulay is improved! Yes, Macaulay is improved! I have observed in him of late * * flashes—of silence." Meantime he was the saving genius of the *Edinburgh Review*, then otherwise like to sink prone after the retirement of Jeffrey, and during the unpopularity of the Whig government, all of whose acts it set itself indiscriminately to uphold.

Brougham, and his brother William, Senior, and Macaulay, with some underlings, wrote up every whig act and design, and made a virtue and success of every fault and failure; but it would not all have done if Macaulay's magnificent articles, in a long and rich series, had not carried the *Review* everywhere, and infused some life into what was clearly an expiring organization. The splendid historical, biographical and critical presentments of Macaulay were the most popular literature of the day; and they raised to the highest pitch the popular expectation from his history. A history of England by Macaulay was anticipated as the richest conceivable treat; though some thoughtful, or experienced, or hostile person here and there threw out the remark that as his oratory was literature and his literature oratory, his history would probably be something else than history—most likely epigrammatic criticism. There was some further preparation for his failure as well as success as a historian after his article on Bacon in the *Edinburgh*. That essay disabused the wisest who expected services of the first order from Macaulay. In that article he not only betrayed his incapacity for philosophy and his radical ignorance of the subject he undertook to treat, but he shamelessly helped himself to the very materials he was disparaging, and gave as his own large excerpts from Mr. Montagu, while loading him with contempt and rebuke. But those who were best aware of Macaulay's faults were carried away by the delight of reading him. As an artist we are under deep obligations to him; and in his own walk of art—fresh, and open to the multitude—he was supreme. The mere style, forceful and antithetical, becomes fatiguing from its want of repose, as well as its mannerism; but his cumulative method of illustration is unrivalled. It has been, is, and will be, abundantly imitated, but quite unsuccessfully; for this reason—that it requires Macaulay's erudition to support Macaulay's emulative method; and men of Macaulay's erudition are not likely to have his eclectic turn; and, if they had, would make their own path, instead of following at his heels.

In 1842 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome," very charming, but eclectic with a vengeance. He was no poet, it was clear, though he had given us a book delightful to the unlearned. In 1847 he was excluded from Parliament by his rejection at Edinburgh—on account merely of a theological quarrel of the time. They compensated this slight, as far as they could, by promoting his election to such Scotch honors as could be conferred upon him—such as being chosen Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and on the death of Professor Wilson, in 1854, President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. He was sorely missed in the House, though his speaking had become infrequent. When, at length, he returned with new literary honors accumulated on him, the eagerness to hear him showed what the privation had been. From the courts, the refreshment rooms, the committee rooms—from every corner to which the news could spread that Macaulay was "up," the rush was as if for a matter of life or death.

Meantime, while he was in this parliamentary and official abeyance, he brought out what were called the first volumes of his history; neither he nor any one else having any doubt that the rest, up to the reign of George III., would follow regularly and speedily. The beauty of the book exceeded expectation; and its popularity was such as no book had ever since the days of the Waverly novels; and with regard to some characteristics and some portions of the book, the first enthusiastic judgment will stand. His portrait of William III., and the portions which may be called the historical romance of the work, will be read with delight by successive generations. But the sober decision already awarded by time is that the work is not a history; and that it ought never to have been so called while the characters of real men were treated with so little regard to truth. Of praise and profit Macaulay had his fill, immediately and tumultuously; and openly and heartily he enjoyed it. But the critical impeachments which followed must have keenly annoyed him, as they would any man who cared for his honor as a relater of facts and a reporter and judge of the characters of dead and defenceless men. Failing health added its dissuasive to industry. He became subject to bronchitis to a degree which rendered his achievements and his movements uncertain.

He was once more elected for Edinburgh in his absence; and it was on this return to the House that the rush to hear him was so remarkable a spectacle. He spoke seldom, and men felt that their opportunities would henceforth be few. Before his retirement from the House of Commons in 1856, he was the mere wreck of his former self. His eye was deep-sunk and often dim; his full face was wrinkled and haggard; his fatigue in utterance was obviously very great, and the tremulousness of limb and feature melancholy to behold. In 1857 he was raised to the peerage, a graceful compliment to literature. Macaulay's was mainly an intellectual life, brilliant and stimulating, but cold and barren as regards the highest part of human nature. As in his history there is but one touch of tenderness—Henrietta Wentworth's name carved upon the tree—so in his brilliant and varied display of power in his life, the one thing wanting is heart. Probably, the single touch of sensibility was in him, and we should find some bleeding gashes, or some scars in the stiff bark, if we were at liberty to search; but hard and rugged it was, while throwing out its profusion of dancing foliage and many-tinted blossoms. It was a magnificent growth; and we may accept its beauty very thankfully, though we know it is only fit for ornament, and not to yield sweet solace at present, nor perennial use. If we cannot have the man of soul, heroic or other, nor the man of genius as statesman or poet, let us take him as the eloquent scholar, and be thankful.

More Chivalry.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The instances of gross and tyrannical injustice perpetrated in the Southern States against those who are known or suspected to fail of sympathy with the prevailing ideas respecting slavery, have become so common that the papers have almost ceased to record them in detail. A recent case, however, exhibits, like that of Crangale at Savannah, such cool contempt of moral and legal obligation, and, moreover, such a ridiculous disproportion between the alleged offence and the penalty inflicted, that we are tempted to make it public.

Not long since, Mademoiselle Favarger, an accomplished French lady, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman at Paris, was engaged in this city as a teacher of French in the "Old Dominion Female Institute" at Richmond, Virginia. Here she continued to discharge her duties under an unconditional engagement for a year, with a like engagement for a second year, on the sole condition that she should be found competent, until the latter part of November next, just before the execution of John Brown.

Miss Favarger seldom saw any papers, took no interest in politics, and never in any way broached the subject then uppermost at Richmynd. Not speaking English perfectly, she failed to appreciate the absorbing interest which was concentrated upon the affair at Harper's Ferry. But luckily or unluckily, she was a woman, and had a woman's heart, and was so unfortunate as not to understand that she was where she was expected to deny her natural emotions and pretend to be what she was not. Accordingly, when, a day or two before the memorable second of December, one of her zealous pupils said to her, "Mademoiselle, Old Brown is going to be hung on Friday, aren't you glad?" She replied, "No, my dear, I am not glad; I pity poor Brown, for I think he thought he was doing right."

That was all; but it was enough. Instantly the young spies flew to headquarters and denounced the traitor. There was no hesitation, no pity. Engagements made with a woman who could utter such atrocious sentiments when directly interrogated, were only made to be broken. Mademoiselle Favarger, who never dreamed of the torch she had applied to the proud fabric of Virginia's prosperity, was astonished when she was informed of her sin and its consequences. But remonstrance was vain, and she returned to New York with the following certificate from the principal of the school:

"RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

"This is to certify that Md'lle Sophie Favarger has been employed in my school as teacher of French. I regard her eminently qualified to teach her native tongue. She gave, so far as I am aware, entire satisfaction (in her teaching) to the patrons of the school. She has been dismissed from the school simply on account of the anti slavery sentiments she publicly expressed before the school.

"T. L. GALLSHEH,
"Principal Old Dominion F. Institute,
"Richmond, Va."

It may be added that Md'lle Favarger never taught nor appeared "before the school," but received her classes at her own quarters.

A Volcano in New York State.

The Troy *Arena* of January 16th is responsible for the following:

"The facts herein stated may appear somewhat incredible to those not conversant with them. They can, however, be substantiated by thousands of witnesses residing in the vicinity alluded to, and may be relied upon as strictly true in every particular. In Putnam county, in this State, nearly opposite West Point, there is a mountain known in the neighborhood as Break Neck Mountain, into which there is an opening of a cavernous description, somewhat irregular in form, but quite straight in its direction, and twenty feet or more in diameter, out of which at certain times there issue masses of matter with great force. These eruptions are composed of vitreous and mineral substances of various kinds, together with fragments of trees, and not unfrequently mingled with evidences of animal existence. These masses amount sometimes in bulk to several tons; they cause a deafening roar, and are accompanied by fire and smoke. The existence of this volcano has not been known until latterly, which is probably the reason that it has attracted no more notice."

Importations from Japan.

Two vessels recently arrived at San Francisco, from Japan, laden with the products of the latter country. The *Alta California* gives the following account of the cargoes:

The hatches of the bark Onward have been taken off at North Point Dock, and a portion of her cargo landed. She had 450 tons general cargo under deck, and 100 tons of sweet potatoes on deck. We saw, yesterday, some samples of this cargo, which are fair samples of the products of Japan in those respects. This cargo, as well as that of the Emma, comes consigned to Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, of this city. They are the first cargoes of Japanese staple goods which have arrived here. The specimens of rice are peculiar in shape, viz., a large, round, plump kernel, shaped something like barley, and is pronounced by those who have tasted it to be the best they have ever eaten. Some samples of isinglass were also shown us. This is of two kinds—the string and the block. It is of as fine a quality as that of Russia, which is valued in the European markets at about four dollars per pound, and will be found a valuable addition to the culinary treasures of our housewives.

There were also a hundred bags of chestnuts, which were fresh, sweet and juicy as when picked from the tree. They are fully equal to the French *marron*. We also tasted one of the Japanese pears, of which there are a large lot on board wrapped in paper and packed in cases, like the Sicily oranges. These are a large brown pear, quite heavy and very juicy, resembling those found on the Island of St. Helena, which are noted for making excellent sauces and preserve—making a very rich, red syrup. Some large pears (fifty bags, resembling marrowfat) have been brought over, principally for seed.

A part of the cargo is 1,598 sacks of sweet potatoes of fully two hundred pounds each. These are more like the genuine old Carolina potatoes than any we have seen since leaving the Atlantic States. When cut with a knife they present a light yellow color, and to the taste, when raw, are sweet like a chestnut. When cooked they are mealy, and entirely unlike the watery specimens generally imported. We suppose that many farmers will forward orders to San Francisco for lots of these good seed—this being the first of the real Carolina seed that has ever been imported here. This should in time give us as good potatoes as are to be had in the Carolinas.

A quantity of rape seed oil, also, of considerable value, commanded a high price in Europe. It is a sweet oil, and was used on board the Onward for frying, instead of butter. It is clear and beautifully transparent, and answers in Japan the purpose of olive oil with us, and may also be used as a burning oil far superior to any whale oil. We were also shown some copperware, which is of the finest workmanship, as in fact is all the Japanese mechanical work. The mines of copper in Japan are very extensive, and are entirely under the control of the Government—a certain amount only being allowed to go annually into consumption. The Onward also brings an invoice of soy, or fish sauce, made in Japan, the bottles for which Mr. Brooks sent over from this port, there being no glassware made in Japan. There are also specimens of leaf tobacco, which are a large smooth leaf with a fine aroma, and we should say well calculated for cigar manufacture.

A quantity of preserved sea weed, fish roe, and cuttle fish are calculated for consumption by the Chinese in California. There is also a number of cases of fine Japanese India ink. Samples of these goods may be seen at the store of Mr. Brooks, No. 123 Sansome street, and as soon as landed will be offered for sale. A particular point should be borne in mind with the arrival of these cargoes. Hitherto the Japanese has been regarded as a trinket traffic exclusively, but it is now seen that the Onward has a full cargo, not of trinkets, but of staple goods. This trade, thus inaugurated, may reasonably be expected to grow into the great commerce of the Pacific Ocean at no distant day, and even rival that of China. In this light, the arrival of this cargo of staple goods must be regarded as an event of no ordinary interest. The cargo was selected in Japan by Mr. Charles H. Smith, and Joseph Heco, the Japanese who at one time under the charge of Dr. Gwin, in this country, acted as interpretor during all the negotiations with the Japanese Government, through whom all merchandise must, by law, be purchased.

A VISIT TO JAPAN.—Assembly Hall was, yesterday, the grand centre of attraction for all the beautiful and tasteful in works of art. The cargo of the schooner Emma, from Kanagawa, in Japan, has been displayed in the hall to the utmost advantage by Messrs. J. E. Wainwright & Co. No sooner were the doors of the spacious hall open yesterday, than it was crowded, mostly with ladies, who have been looking forward with great interest to the occasion. The *coup d' œil*, from the entrance, forms one of the most gorgeous displays imaginable, and resemble's rather some creation of a magician's wand, or the gorgeous imagery of the Arabian Nights, than the sober waking reality of every day life.

The eye is captivated and charmed in every direction by a splendid array of new and hitherto unknown goods, typical of the mysterious land whence the enterprise of a few of our citizens have brought them, and which almost leads one to believe himself transported by some magical influence into that distant country of pagodas, silks, satins, gay colors and splendid monstrosities. Look which way you will, the eye falls upon something to arrest curious attention, and to draw forth expressions of pleasure and surprise. A new phase in commerce—a new field in the walks of trade is here; the insignias of an unknown people are spread out, and reveal at a glance the hitherto hidden wonders of that mysterious Japan, with the very name of which is associated the rare, the curious and the beautiful in the mechanical arts.

The fineness of the manufactured goods, the semi-barbaric splendor exhibited in the lighter woven articles; the exquisite workmanship seen in the cabinet pieces, in which are specimens of mosaic which we have never seen equalled; the beauty of the lacquered and enamelled work, and, in short, the whole collection, extensive and varied as it is, presents a spectacle which cannot we witnessed in any other city in the world outside of Japan. It would be idle to attempt a description or even a mere enumeration of this museum, representing the art and industry of a nation of millions of inhabitants. It far exceeds the lot brought last August from Hakodadi, in the ship Mastiff, the purchasers having benefited by their experience on that occasion, to leave out such articles as were then found unsuited to the public taste, and to add such as they were at first doubtful about selecting, but which were afterward found to be required. In the cabinet department we observe everything that can tempt the eye for presents during the coming holidays.

There are tea-trays, tables, desks, card-tables, and an infinity of such ware. These are either beautifully enamelled, lacquered or varnished; but their value consists of their superb finish, which shows them to be the most costly goods of that kind manufactured in Japan. Some of them have the tops composed entirely of elaborate mosaic work, all kinds of fanciful figures, birds, flowers, etc., let into the solid wood with the most delicate art, and with such accuracy as to defy the closest scrutiny to detect the joints. Another class of goods is the work-boxes and baskets, cigar cases, glove and toilet boxes, embossed card perfume dressing boxes of various patterns—all of fanciful workmanship. Then, there is a variety of the most beautiful porcelain ware, some of which is of a peculiar delicacy, and such as has never before been permitted to go out into the "barbarian" world. But the mere nomenclature would fill up a column, and we must not be betrayed into entering this labyrinth of wonders.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* addressing Charles O'Conor thus:

Years ago, as the story goes, you, sir, knelt by your father's side in a Catholic church in this city, while Mass was being celebrated by a priest who was as black as ebony! Did you then believe, sir, that the sacrifice was ineffectual because it was offered up by a negro? Did you kneel before the altar a hypocrite? And when the black hand signed the Cross and blessed you and all around you, did you believe the blessing inoperative because the annointed African who gave it was perverted into a priest from the true position which the Almighty (according to you, sir,) designed for him; the Slave of Man instead of the Servant of God, a thing instead of a being?

THE SPEAKER'S RIGHT HAND MAN.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

As you enter the House, when it is fully organized, you will see standing on the right of the Speaker a young gentleman, named Thaddeus Maurice, who may be called the prompter of the presiding officer. He began his service as a page, and I think it was Mr. Cobb who first took advantage of his skill and talent, and from that day he has been consulted by all the Speakers. When a new Congress assembles it is curious to observe how rapidly he becomes acquainted with the names and appearance of the members; and those who applaud the Speaker for his readiness and proficiency do not know that the quiet, unpretending young man by his side frequently puts the words into the Speaker's mouth."

Pope Gregory XVI., no more remotely than the year 1837, promulgated a solemn Bull, "most severely castigating" all those who "should *preach* or *teach* that it [Slavery] is lawful."

—The Secretary of the Interior has applied to the Sac and Fox Indians for a full Indian war-dress, to be presented, through the French Minister, to Louis Napoleon. The tribe has most generously responded with a splendid equipment; scalping-knife, tomahawk, peace-pipe, and various other articles of savage warfare. No expense has been spared by way of ornament and decoration.

—Mr. Van Buren, in his late Albany letter, speaks of Aaron Burr as "highly gifted and illfated." Is he preparing the way to apologize for the traitors who are now plotting the destruction of the Union? Why Burr is one of the most cold-blooded traitors the world ever saw, except those who in these days talk treason on the floor of Congress and elsewhere.

—Mons. Charles Heidseck, the celebrated Champagne Wine proprietor, has arrived in New York City, en route to the West to hunt buffalos and other animals. He is provided with the finest shooting utensils—some of unequaled Parisian excellence.

—One Rev. Mr. A. S. Finch publishes a card, in which he says that while attending the Brockport Camp Meeting, a woman, small in stature, wearing specs, and prepossessing in appearance, appeared, pursued him in a carriage, told him of her esteem and how much she was worth, and induced him to marry her. He consented, the knot was tied, and she, having accomplished his ruin, forsook him, probably to find another victim. Mr. Finch says she served two men in the same way before; one in Canada and the other in Wisconsin; the latter in a destitute condition. He gives warning that she may not inflict similar outrages again.

—At the last President's levee in Washington considerable amusement was created during the evening by the rather strange conduct and uniform worn by a gentleman present, who made himself unusually conspicuous. It was ascertained that he was a stranger from the West, and had been persuaded to adopt the attire he wore, by some wags, who informed him that he must wear a court dress or military uniform on his appearance at the reception of the President.

Cassius M. Clay in relation to Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo., says:

While I have the highest respect for the character of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, and would cheerfully support him if nominated by a Republican Convention, I cannot allow that his claims are to be put up as superior to those of the fathers of the party. We allow him an equality—no more. I know not by what authority the "Republican leaders" at Washington (if such be the truth, which I disbelieve) venture to dictate a choice of candidates to their peers, the great people of the Republican party in Convention assembled. Such Congressional attempt is not new in the history of this country, and its success was such, I think, as not to invite a renewal!

—Rev. John McDermott, formerly a Catholic priest at Mechanicsville, N. Y., died in Philadelphia on Sunday. This is the third death in the Catholic clergy within ten days.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* refuses to send its sheet to an Opposition Club in Madison Ia., lest it may be used against the Locos!

—Glossbrenner, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, has advanced $100,000, or thereabouts, to the members. He should be promptly punished for his course in so doing, the moment the House can get at him, by sending him home to Pennsylvania.

—Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, in commenting on the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, said "he loathed and despised them," and "would not be governed by their requests." That's the way to talk to Locofocos.

—The agent of the Rothschilds in New York has half a million of Postoffice Orders drawing interest. It is the conduct of capitalists in cashing—or rather shaving—these orders, that hinders the organization of the House.

—In 1832, Mr. Faulkner, the new French Minister, made an Abolition speech in the Virginia House of Delegates. Only the other day he endorsed Gov. Wise's plan to seize on the Government, if Fremont had been elected.

—*Bell's Life in London*, says:

"We understand from good authority that the 'Benicia Boy' may be expected to arrive in this country during the ensuing week. His present intention is to keep himself quiet in the country until after the great battle, a resolution much to be commended; but whether he will be tempted to have just a peep at London life before hand remains to be proved."

—The subscriptions in aid of the Lawrence sufferers, amount to $15,000. The total number of killed is 206; wounded, 318.

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Great Cost Sale
—OF—
FANCY DRY GOODS
For 30 Days Longer,
In order to close out all kinds of DRESS GOODS before taking inventory.

AT COST!—AT COST!
NEW YEAR GIFTS
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CONSISTING OF
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Rich Dress Silks,
FIGURED WOOL DE LAINES, &c.
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MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
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BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, large experience in the business, giving it our personal attention, and selling exclusively
FOR CASH,
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
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Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
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124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

LADIES' SKATES!
LADIES' SKATES!
Boy's Sleds!!
Boy's Sleds!!
AND THE NEW
YANKEE CREEPERS,
TO PREVENT FALLING.
For Sale at
PEUGEOT'S BAZAAR!
No. 40 Clark Street,
BETWEEN LAKE AND RANDOLPH STREETS.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
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—OF THE—
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
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Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
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Offers to Purchasers Selections
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OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

W. W. KIMBALL,
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PIANOS TO RENT.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at Music Store 99 Clark street.

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BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe.
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1¼ inches in diameter, and
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WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
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FULL LENGTH
STEEL ENGRAVINGS
—OF—
WASHINGTON AND EVERETT!
Including a View of Mt. Vernon
In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from the original paintings by Hicks, and are engraved on steel in the highest style of Art. They are each 26x35 inches, each containing SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings,—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices amounting to MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to produce Engravings REALLY BEAUTIFUL, as well as the best portraits, and that shall be Splendid Ornaments to any Parlor. Opinions that can be relied on:
The Editor of the New York Observer says:—"These engravings are genuine works of art—the likenesses are admirable. The portrait of Mr. Everett will take precedence of all others."
They New York Christian Advocate says:—"They are among the finest engravings we have ever seen, and the PUBLISHERS ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THEY PROMISE."
TERMS, ALMOST GRATIS.
We will send, Post Paid, securely packed in rollers—EITHER ENGRAVING and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $3. BOTH ENGRAVINGS, and a $3 Magazine, 1 year, for $4.
Agents who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The magazines are—
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THE KNICKERBOCKER,
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THE ATLANTIC,
BLACKWOOD.
By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazine, is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engraving is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale, and the regular price of the Magazines.
Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address, G. H. BAILEY & CO., (At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,) 543 Broadway, New York.
S. P. OLDERSHAW, 38 Lasalle Street, receives Subscriptions and delivers Engravings to subscribers in Chicago. Specimens can be seen at his store.

DR. HALL'S
Balsam for the Lungs.
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.
EVERY BODY USES HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.
IT IS SAFE, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL AND STANDS AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST OF POPULAR REMEDIES FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.
I have certificates of the strongest and most positive nature, from the following parties, who are well known in the places where they live:
One from John Runyon, Waverley, Iowa, of his own son.
One from Samuel Leaman, Camden Hillsdale County, Mich., of a beloved daughter.
One from Eli Budd, of Athens, Ill., who was given up by six doctors.
One from Dr. A. G. Doom, Bloomfield, Iowa, a physician of twenty year practice.
One from Robert C. Shinn, of Marion, of a consumptive daughter cured.
One from M. M. Van Deusen, Springfield, Ill., as the remedy for Lung cases.
One from fifteen physicians, certifying it to be better adapted to pulmonary diseases than any other known remedy, as they have tried them all.
One from J. W. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill., of a cough of nine years standing—an astonishing cure.
One from Harriet Cummins, Cincinnati, O., cured of a severe bronchial difficulty, raising blood, &c.
One from John Dempster, residence corner Pearl and Western Row, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN D. PARK,
Proprietor, Dealer in PATENT MEDICINES, Fancy Goods and Toilet articles.
124......Lake Street......124
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Sold by all Druggists.

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS
Will find every variety of chaste, rich and elegant fancy goods, at J. D. Park's Bazaar of Fancy, 124 Lake street. Also, elegant Bridal and Party Fans, in pearl sticks, painted parchment backs; Pearl Sticks in white cherry, blue and painted silk; Sandal Wool, in silk, linen and paper. Hair Pins, in coral and gold; blue and gold, pearl and gold. Fancy Combs, in coral and gold, blue and gold, black and gold. Head Dresses, in coral and gold, blue and gold black and gold. Tuck Combs, in steel, shell inlaid in gold. Steel Buckles, Slides, Belt Clasps and Bracelets. Purses with Chains in Berlin Wire, in Velvet and Florentine Sets, in Leather, in Shell, in Pearl, richly carved. Garters in White Cherry, Drab and Blue Silk, with bows and rosettes, in kid, buck, linen and velvet embroidery. Satchels, Bags, Cabas, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Souvenirs, Necessaries, Tablets, etc., etc.
J. D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street.

FANCY GOODS AND Toilet Articles.
I am daily receiving, in connection with my general patent medicine business, fine toilet articles, fancy goods, and Perfumery, at 124 Lake street, comprising a large assortment, as follows: Lubin's Extracts, Colognes, Pomades for the hair, Ivory Combs, Buffalo, shell, dressing and Tuck Combs; hair, hat, teeth, nails, clothes and flesh Brushes; Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Money Belts, Port Folios, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Traveling Bags, for ladies; Card Cases, Souvenirs, Needle Cases, Perfume Boxes, Ivory Tablets, Coral Beads, Necklaces, Bracelets, Hair Pins, fancy Head Dresses, Hand mirrors, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters; Theatre and Liquid Rouge, Meen Fun, Infant Powder, English and French fancy perfumed Soaps. Most of the above articles are of my own importation, and will be offered at very low prices. Remember the place.
JOHN D. PARK, (Suc. to Bolles, Smith & Co.) 124 Lake street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL
STATIONERS,
NO. 123......LAKE STREET......NO. 123
Have a large and complete stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,
PASS & MEM. BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
And Every Variety of
Office Stationery.
All those in want of SETT OF BLANK BOOKS Or an Office Out Fit on or about the first of January are invited to send in their orders at once.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

STOP!
At No. 141 Lake Street, Chicago,
And you will find
THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS
Ever offered to the purchaser.
THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Those desiring
Great Bargains
Will do well to call at
WM. B. ROSS & CO'S. OLD STAND,
And see for themselves.
STRYKER & CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS,
Supporters,
AND SHOULDER BRACES.
GALE BROS., Randolph street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.]
171.........Randolph Street.........171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

Special Notices.

Home Testimony.
[From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.]
We have tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia and can speak favorably of its effects, and have no hesitation in commending them to those suffering from any debility of the kind.
[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 27, 1858.]
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—These Bitters have obtained a wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietors, to all points in the country.
[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 18, 1858.]
Knowledge is gained by experience, and, though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time.

Remember that Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America that has the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientific authority. The most distinguished of our chemists, (and as an analyst second to none in the world,) DR. CHILTON, has certified over his own signature, that this dye contains NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official document may be seen at No. 6 Astor House.
IS IT WISE TO RISK
unauthenticated dyes when one thus endorsed and immeasurably superior to all others in the quality of the colors it imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. Y.

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and inducing sleep. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
THE MOTHER'S SONG.
Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something mus'be wrong within,"
The distracted parent cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.
GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic destruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Never Debilitates.
It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.
It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.
The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.
Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.
All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.
Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
—ALSO—
Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,
COMPOUNDED FROM
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT, AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.
The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.
The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.
The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the Body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.
Price Three Dimes.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:
BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note bearing date January 1st, 1857, made by Benjamin F. Harriot and Maria Harriot for four hundred and eighty two dollars and thirty cents ($482.30), payable to the order of Isaac Shelby, Jr., three years after date, which is secured by and described in a mortgage of the premises, duly executed by the said Benjamin F. Harriot and Maria Harriot to the said Isaac Shelby, Jr., on premises hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 29 of Mortgages, Page ... on the 26th day of February, 1857, and was duly assigned by Isaac Shelby, Jr., to Edmund Aiken on the ... day of August, 1859, which said assignment was duly recorded in the said Recorder's Office of Cook County on the ... day of January, 1860.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the premises described in said mortgage, as follows:—All that certain parcel of land, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, and known as Lot fifteen (15), in Hayes & Shelby's Re-Subdivision of Block thirty (30), in Carpenter's Addition to Chicago.
Dated Chicago, January 19th, 1860. E. AIKEN, Assignee.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE
Will be open during the
SLEIGHING SEASON
FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS and PARTIES.
The House will be lighted with gas, and every accommodation will be furnished that parties may require.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1860, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a
FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195
(Between Monroe and Adams.)
Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Crapes and Gloves. Lace Goods cleaned and bleached at reduced prices.
All goods warranted to look well or no pay.
SIDNEY KALISCH.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street, Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Materials, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting apparatus generally. Telescopes and Sights made to order. Repairing done. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, and a large assortment of Target and Sport Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at ... EATON & CO.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Special Notices.

☞ **Home Testimony.**

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, August 27, 1858.]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have obtained a wide-spread and well-deserved celebrity in all parts of the country. They are an admirable remedy for a great variety of stomach diseases. It is sufficient evidence of its beneficial character to observe the immense quantities of it shipped by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, the proprietors, to all points in the country.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, August 18, 1858.]

Knowledge is gained by experience, and, through we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are now compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time. Jal6-dawim

☞ Remember that Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is the only hair dye in America that has the DIRECT SANCTION of the highest scientific authority. The most distinguished of our chemists, (and no an analyst second to none in the world), DR. CHILTON, has certified over his own signature, that this dye contains NO DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT. The official document may be seen at No. 6 Astor House.

IS IT WISE TO RISK

unauthenticated dyes when one this endorsed and immeasurably superior to all others in the qua lity of the colors it imparts, is obtainable. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N.Y. Ja16-dawim

☞ **Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral**

Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchitis unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, restoring the voice to clearness, and imparting the soundest health. The soundest begins from the first dose. Price, $1.00. Sold by

JOSH. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.

Ja7-1m

☞ **Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.**

THE MOTHER'S BANE.

Fearful, pallid, and wan

Was the mother's pet and pride,

"Something eats the wasting within,"

The distracted parent cried.

"Worms" the doctor said, and gave

Assafœtida, calomel, gumboge,

But all things proved useless as save

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK,

Ja7-1m 124 Lake street.

☞ **Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix**

Bitters, by increasing the quantity of bile and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that, in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, all disorders of the skin, stomach, kidneys, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affection of the stomach, female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. ocm2m

☞ **Those who are Curious to wit-**

ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late manager at Batcheler's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs are, I suppose, invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. de9-1y

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Cold and**

Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and it is guaranteed to cure an ordinary cold or cough, catarrh, influenza, &c., with absolute certainty and a degree of rapidity that will agreeably astonish the patient. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK

ja7-1m 124 Lake street.

☞ **Notice.—The undersigned,**

Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia aw by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as E. Kennedy, Cashier.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, as the most reliable with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It was introduced into this country, from other Countries, through Consignments to Druggists, Physicians, Missionaries, and have used successfully as an invigorator. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (in fact, all diseases originate sensitively,) in twenty minutes, and in two or three hours the effects of the pain are taken at commencement of attack.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

ALSO—

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, AIR TIGHT AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pills is a gentle but effective Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction given, has induced a number of persons to attempt counterfeiting the wrappers, labels, &c., of the Genuine Extracts, which get up a spurious article, and by representing it to be the same, and as good and safe in all cases as the genuine, sell it at the same price, such as Dyspepsine and other Pills, under the name of Cathartic Pills.

The Profession will know by the Medicines, Extracts, Pain and soothness over the whole body, from boiles and fleshy fungous growths, after a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of cold over the body, Nervousness, Sick Headache, and all the Host of Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and Invigorator of the System, &c. &c. And only numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 2.

Price, 25 cents per Box.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the proprietor, at the large Depot,

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.

ja2 6m) Manufacturer and Proprietor, Hartford, N.Y.

☞ **THE GREATEST WONDER OF**

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Missouri, speaks favorably of the effects of Wood's Restorative of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. Our columns are at all times open to the introduction of such testimonials, as we wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as ourself. I am truly yours. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the typhoid fever, in New Orleans in 1853, I was induced to attempt a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing I needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the public such a valuable preparation. Yours, truly and gratefully,

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, his minister in regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Weld, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. BYER.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., March 8, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, I give you the result. After one bottle it has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a tendency to premature baldness. My hair has also been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was originally of a sandy color. I have used scarcely no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours, truly, JAMES M. BOYD.

Prepared by O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 109 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

Notice.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payments of a certain Promissory Note bearing date January 1st, 1857, made by Benjamin F. Harmer and Maria Harriet his wife for four thousand and eighty two dollars and thirty cents ($4082.30), payable to the order of Isaac Shelby, Jr., three years after date, which note is secured by and described in a mortgage of the same date, duly executed by the said Benjamin F. Harmer and Maria Harriet to the undersigned Isaac Shelby, Jr., on premises hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 346 of Mortgages, Page 200, on the 24th day of February, 1857, and was duly assigned by Isaac Shelby, Jr., to Edmund Adams on the 24th day of August, 1859, which said assignment was filed for record in the said Recorder's Office of Cook County on the 19th day of January, 1860.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, I shall sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock a. m. aforesaid, the following described parcel of real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lot number three (3) of Block number fifty-seven (57) in said Addition to Chicago, in the South part of Section nine (9), Township thirty-nine (39) North of Range fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian.

Dated Chicago, January 19th, 1860. Ja16-3w

ISAAC SHELBY, Jr.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1860, withdrew from the firm of Bechtel & Co., which I was Chemical Dyer and Purifier, and have opened

FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195

(Between Monroe and Adams.)

Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses, Shawls, Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains cleaned in the most perfect manner.

All goods warranted to look well or no pay.

de9-1m SIDNEY KALISCH.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake st.

Importer of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Fancy Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace and Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Ruffling, &c. Also, the highest grade of Corsets, Hoop Skirts, &c. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted. Ja16-1m

☞ Sole agent for Rimmel's Perfumery. my26 y

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—

SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES. COLT'S PATENT REVOLVERS. A large assortment of Target Rifles, Colt's Revolvers, Rifle Canes, &c., kept constantly on hand, and for sale at a small advance from factory prices, by a general outfit for the Mines. Repairing done.

A. E. & G. P. HAYNES & CO.,

ja23-17t-lp 15 Eaton & Co.

100 BAGS PEPPER for sale by

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Publications.

20,000 COPIES OF

MR. BRADBURY'S

Hymn and Tune Book

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

Have already been sold for

BRADBURY'S ORIOLA,

Containing about eight entire tunes more than any other book before the public. 256 pages, 24mo. 24 per dozen.

☞ "It is full of Gems."

☞ Superintendents and all interested in Sabbath Schools should give it an early examination. It contains some new tunes, one-fourth of which were never before published, and over 200 choice hymns.

Sent by mail for 14 letter stamps.

ROOT & CADY,

95.....Clark Street.....95

CHICAGO, ILL.

P. S.—New Pianos just received, which we sell fully warranted at

$200.

ja2 ROOT & CADY.

THE BEAUTIFUL EN-

GRAVING.

"Shakspeare and his Friends."

RICHLY WORTH $5.00.

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Is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. Not work of recent value was ever before placed within the reach of the people at such a price. It is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, thirty by twenty-four inches, making a most superb ornament, suitable for either the wealthy or the poorer, library and office.

It will be given to every subscriber, immediately, on receipt of half the subscription.

Subscriptions for the sixth year will be received until the morning of Tuesday, the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close, and the number of Art will be given to subscribers.

Subscriptions received at the Western Agency

of Rebellion at the Union Office.

D. B. COOKE & CO. No. 111 Lake street.

VOL. 18, UNITED STATES DISPATCH, DOMESTIC. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street

ja16 4t&4 w

NEW BOOKS FOR **1860**

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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

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Containing Practical Suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist. Embellished with 130 Engravings, including Beautiful Farm Buildings, Fine Domestic Animals, Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c.

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Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF

LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Wrought and Cast Iron Business, under the firm name of LETZ & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1859, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with GEO. F. LETZ.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, who are alone authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

GEO. F. LETZ,

JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of

LETZ & JOHNSTON,

For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at No. 64 to 70 South Franklin street.

GEORGE F. LETZ,

JOHN M. JOHNSTON.

Chicago, January 24, 1860. ja30-1m&4w

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership

heretofore existing between the undersigned and Alfred Lambeson was dissolved by said Lambe son having withdrawn from the firm on the 14th day of January, 1860, and on that day having retired from said firm. Said Lambeson has now no interest nor rights in and to said copartnership effects, nor power to bind or dispose of the same. HENRY CHESE K.

Dated Chicago, January 16, 1860. ja19 3tx

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PART-

NERSHIP.—The firm of Shackford, How & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Shackford, who is also duly authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose.

JAMES G. SHACKFORD,

G. M. HOW,

A. S. CRAIGBOURNE.

Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

Samuel Shackford and G. M. How will continue the Produce Commission business under the style of SHACKFORD & HOW.

Chicago, January 16th, 1860. ja16t1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Part-

nership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of D. F. Bush & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Chicago, Jan. 3d, 1860. D. F. BUSH.

ja3 3tx&w-1m E. D. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership

heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Fellock, expires this day by limitation. J. P. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale who alone is authorized to settle the business of the said firm.

HENRY W. HINSDALE,

JOHN F. BABCOCK.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., for transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission Business, at Nos. 142 and 144 South Water street.

HENRY W. HINSDALE,

SYLVESTER SIBLEY.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.

We have this day conferred upon Mr. John W. Stanley, our general power of Attorney.

W. H. HINSDALE & CO.

Jal 2dtx 1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partner-

ship heretofore existing under the style of Batterlee, O'ot & Co., in this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books will close, and the accounts will be given to subscribers.

The business will be continued at the Western Agency of Rebellion at the Union Office.

D. B. COOKE & CO. No. 111 Lake street.

Vol. 18, United States Dispatch, Domestic. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street

ja16 4t&4 w

NEW BOOKS FOR **1860**

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MOSS! MOSS!!

DURHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, is the best and most healthy article for the purpose in use. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the city and country dealers generally, by T. DURHAM & CO., Proprietors, 20 Commercial st. and 19 Levee, St. Louis. ja16-1m

Press & Tribune.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

THE CRY FOR HELP FROM CHINA.

BY JOHN CLEVELY.

Since this voice glorious began to sing
And Advice's Prophet to bring
Peace relief help have rent the veil;
But cries for Help we hear them all.

From East and West, North and South
And swelling louder every day.
The cry is heard from every mouth
"To Help or Help me—don't delay!"

Responsive to the Southern cry,
In every line of valor,
And every print of Union day,
Fresh copies of the Crisis go.

The Southern mail helps all it can;
The Southern press is helping too,
And every crazy Congressman
Is kindly helping Harper through,

The cry against the Crisis dear
Is helping Helper mighty fast,
So let the South keep up the Fuss,
And make the cry for Helper last.

Dubuque, January 19, 1860.

Mormon Estimate of Uncle Sam;

A gentleman sojourning at Salt Lake, sends us the following, which he says, "is all the rage this winter with the Mormons—and which furnishes a fair exhibit of the sentiment of that people towards Uncle Sam:"

"UNCLE SAM AND HIS ARMY."

When Uncle Sam did first send out
His army to destroy us,
Says he, these Mormons we will rout,
No longer they it annoy us.
We'll send a force competent
To try and bang for treason
They'll never hear of it, I'm sent
Oh, don't you know the reason?

Chorus—Talk about Secession to the East,
About the Mormon question,
The Southern rebels may the issue,
We'll head for their digestion.

While they were traveling up the Platte,
They sung many a lustful ditty,
So, says we, I do this part we'll do that
When we get to Salt Lake City;
And sure enough, when they got there
They made the Mormons sore sit,
Thus is, I mean, they didn't you know
But ou! they did not get there, sir.

Chorus—

When they got within two hundred miles
Their officers were saying,
It won't be but a little while
With the Mormons we'll be playing.
Whang every man that's got two wives,
We'll string up each one's wife's lover,
Then you know, they would have done,
But Stella (!) heard them up on Bonny. (2)

Chorus—

Then up Hose's Fork (!) they camped awhile,
Saying, we'll wait a little longer,
Till John A. (!) and his crowd do come up,
Twill make us a little stronger.
Then in old Echo Canon, Young, (?)
And Heber (!) his companion,
Thus I mean, they would have done,
But they were str. id of Echo Canon. (?)

Chorus—

Now, the yoke is off, we'll keep it off,
And never put it on sir,
We'll prefer to Brigham Young,
Or Dan (!) in the Bible.
But Uncle Sam will put it on
And bind it with a chain,
Twixt I guess, he would you know,
But oh! we won't come under.

Chorus—

Now, Uncle Sam, now while you can,
Keep your wives from the Mormons,
You need your means and all your men,
To find out about it sure.
And if by chance you're not soon met—
Those Mormons we will be kind, to!
They helped you once, they'll do it again,
That is if they are a mind too.

Chorus—

(1) The great Mormon leader who destroyed the trains belonging to Government, in 1857.

(2) The river that the trains were burned on.

(3) The Colonel of the 10th Infantry who was in command of Camp Scott, in 1857.

(4) Captains of the 5th Infantry, who volunteered to bring in Smith, the Mormon leader.

(5) A branch of Green River.

(6) Brevet Brigadier General Johnston, the present commander of this Department, who, at that time, was ordered to Fort Bridger to take command of the army of Utah.

(7) A person too well known to make any remarks upon.

(8) Brigadier General C. F. Smith.

(9) Echo Canon.—A wild defile through a ravine, sixteen miles long, bounded on each side with walls of solid rock from two to five hundred feet in height, on both sides of which, the Mormons had hewn loop-holes themselves to such an extent as to make it almost impenetrable.

The Rescue—A True Story of the Supernatural.

[From Owen's "Footfalls."]

Mr. Robert Bruce was the lineally descended from some branch of the Scottish family of that name, was born, in humble circumstances, about the close of the last century, at Torbay, in the south of England, and there bred up to a seafaring life.

When about thirty years of age, to wit, in the year 1828, he was first mate of a bark trading between Liverpool and St. Johns, New Brunswick.

On one of her voyages, bound westward, being then some five or six weeks out, and having cleared the eastern portion of the banks of Newfoundland, the Captain and mate had been on deck at noon, taking an observation of the sun, after which they both descended to calculate the day's work.

The cabin, a small one, was immediately at the stern of the vessel, and the short stairway descending to it ran athwart-ships, immediately opposite the mid stairway, just beyond a small square building, was the mate's state room; and from that landing there were two doors close to each other, the one opening all into the cabin, the other fronting the stairway into the state room. The desk in the state room was in the forward part of it, close to the door; so that one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder, could look into the cabin.

The mate, absorbed in his calculations, which did not result as he expected in bringing consistency out of them, he dead reckoning, had not noticed the captain's motions. When he had completed his calculations, he called out without looking round, "I make our longitude so and so. Can that be right? How is yours?

Receiving no reply, he repeated his question, glancing over his shoulder, and perceiving, as he thought, the captain busy writing on the slate. Still no answer. Thereupon he rose, and, as he fronted the cabin door, the figure he had mistaken for the captain raised its head and disclosed to the astonished mate the features of an entire stranger.

Bruce was no coward; but, as he met that fixed gaze looking directly at him, a grave of horror, and well nigh of fear was no one whom he had ever seen before, it was too much for him; and instead of stopping to question the seeming intruder, he darted past him, and gave full license to all the vigorous terror which the captain's attention.

"Why, Mr. Bruce," said the latter, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"The matter, sir? Who is that at your desk?"

"No one that I know of."

"But there is, sir; there's a stranger there."

"A stranger! Why, man, you must be dreaming. You must have seen the steward there, or the second mate. Who else would venture down without orders?"

"But, sir, he was sitting in your arm-chair, fronting the door, writing on your slate. Then he looked up full in my face; and if ever I met a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"Him! Whom?"

"I know, sir; I don't. I saw a man, and a man I had never seen in my life before."

"You must be going crazy, Mr. Bruce. A stranger, and we nearly six weeks out!"

"I know, sir; but then I saw him."

"Go down and see who it is."

Bruce hesitated. "I never was a believer in ghosts," he said, "but if that's truth must be told, sir, I'd rather not face it alone."

"Come, come, man. Go down at once, and don't make a fool of yourself before the crew!"

"If I hope I could and I am willing to do what's reasonable," Bruce replied, changing color; "but if it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather we should both go down together."

The captain descended the stairs, and the mate followed him. Nobody in the cabin! They examined the state rooms. Not a soul to be found.

"Well, Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "did not I tell you you had been dreaming?"

"If I said very well to say so, sir; but if I did'nt see that man writing on your slate, may I never see my home and family again."

"Ah! writing on that slate! Then it should be there still." And the captain took it up.

"By God!" he exclaimed, "here's something sure enough! Is that your writing, Mr. Bruce?"

The mate took the slate, and there in plain, legible characters, stood the words, "*Steer to the Nor'west*!"

"Have you been trifling with me, sir?" added the captain, in a stern manner.

"On my word as a man, and a sailor, sir," replied Bruce, "I know no more of this matter than you do. I never wrote the words in truth."

The captain sat down at his desk, the slate before him, in deep thought. At last turning the slate over and pushing it toward Bruce, he said. "Write down 'Steer to the nor'west.'"

The mate complied, and the captain, after narrowly comparing the two hand writings, said, "Mr. Bruce, go and tell the second mate to come down here."

He came, and at the Captain's request, he also wrote the same words. So did the steward. So, in succession, did every man of the crew who could write at all. But not one of the various hands resembled in any degree, the mysterious writing.

When the crew returned the captain sat in deep thought. "Could any one have been stowed away?" at last, he said. "The ship must be searched; and if I don't find the fellow he must be a good hand at hide-and-seek. Order up all hands."

Every nook and corner of the vessel from stem to stern, was thoroughly searched, and that with all the eagerness of excited curiosity —for the report had gone out that a stranger had shown himself on board, but not a living soul beyond the crew and the officers was found.

Returning to the cabin after their fruitless search, "Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "what do you make of all this?"

"Can't say, sir. I saw the man write; you see the writing. There must be something in it."

"Well, it would seem so. We have the wind free, and I have a great mind to keep her away and see what will come of it."

"I surely would, sir, if I were in your place. It's only a few hours lost at the worst."

"Well, we'll see. Go on deck and give the course nor'west. And, Mr. Bruce," he added, as the mate rose to go, "have a look out aloft, and let the hand you can depend on."

His orders were obeyed. About 3 o'clock the look-out reported an iceberg nearly ahead, and, shortly after, what he thought was a vessel of some kind close to it.

As they approached, the captain's glass disclosed the fact that it was a dismasted ship, apparently frozen to the ice, and with a good many human beings on it. Shortly after they hove to, and sent out the boats to the relief of the sufferers.

It proved to be a vessel from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with passengers on board. She had got entangled in the ice, and, after drifting about for several weeks in a most unlikely situation, she was stove, her deck swept from fore foot to after wreck, all her provisions and water gone. Her crew and passengers had lost all hopes of being saved, and their gratitude for the unexpected rescue was proportionately great.

At one of the men who had been brought away in the third boat that had reached the wreck was ascending the ship's side, the mate catching a glimpse of his face, started back in consternation. It was the very face he had seen, three or four hours before, looking up at him from the Captain's desk.

At first he tried to persuade himself it might be fancy; but the more he examined the man the more sure he became that he was right. Not only the face, but the person and the dress exactly corresponded.

As soon as the exhausted crew and famished passengers were cared for and the bark on her course again, the mate called the captain aside. "It seems that was not a ghost I saw to-day, sir, the man's alive."

"What do you mean? Who's alive?"

"Why, sir, one of the passengers, we have just saved is the same man I saw writing on your slate at noon. I would swear to it in a court."

"Upon my word, Mr. Bruce," replied the captain, "this gets more and more singular. Let us go and see this man."

They found him in conversation with the captain of the vessel, and they both came forward, and expressed, in the warmest terms, their gratitude for deliverance from a horrible fate—slow coming death by exposure and starvation.

The captain replied that he had but done what he was certain they would have done for him under the same circumstances, and asked them both to step down into the cabin. Then turning to the passenger, he said, "I hope, sir, you will not think I am trifling with you; but I would be much obliged to you if you would write a few words on this slate." And he handed him the slate, with that side up on which the mysterious writing was not. "I will do anything you ask," replied the passenger; "but what shall I write?"

"A few words are all I want. Suppose you write 'Steer to the nor'west.'"

The passenger, evidently puzzled to make out the motive for such a request, complied, however, with a smile. The captain took up the slate and examined it closely; then stepping aside so as to conceal the slate from the passenger, he turned it over and gave it to him again with the other side up.

"Now, my friend, to your hand writing," said he.

"I need not say so," rejoined the other looking at it, "for you saw me write it."

"And this?" said the captain turning the slate over.

The man looked first at one writing then at the other, quite confounded. "At last," What is the meaning of this?" said he. "I only wrote one of these. Which wrote the other?"

"That's more than I can tell you, sir. My mate here says you wrote it, sitting at this desk as soon to-day."

"The captain of the wreck and the passenger looked at each other, exchanging glances of intelligence and surprise; and the former asked the latter, "Did you dream that you wrote on this slate?"

"No, sir, not that I remember."

"You speak of dreaming," said the captain of the bark. "What was this gentleman about at noon to-day?"

"Captain," rejoined the other, "the whole thing is most mysterious and extraordinary; and I had intended to speak to you about it as soon as we get a little quiet. This gentleman," (pointing to the passenger,) "being much exhausted, fell into a heavy sleep, or what seemed such, some time before noon. I was on deck and he awoke and said to me, "Captain we shall be relieved this very day." When I asked him what reason he had for saying so, he replied that he had seen it in a dream; and if ever I met a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"Him! Whom?"

"I know, sir; I don't. I saw a man, and a man I had never seen in my life before."

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His orders were obeyed. About 3 o'clock the look-out reported an iceberg nearly ahead, and, shortly after, what he thought was a vessel of some kind close to it.

(1) In July, 1859. The Julia Hallock was then lying at the door of Dunbar & Sullivan's store, on the tracks between New York and St. Jago, in the Island of Cuba. The Consul, sent me by the Department, called on him as evidence for the truth of what is here set down.

LEIGH HUNT.—The London correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* gives the following sketch of the personal appearance of the late author:

"Leigh Hunt was tall rather than otherwise—five feet ten inches and a half when measured for the St. James Volunteers; though, in connection with man whose height in the body rather than the legs, his height diminished as he advanced in life. He was remarkably straight and upright in his carriage, with a short, firm step, and a cheerful, almost daring approach, smiling, breathing and making his voice heard in little inarticulate ejaculations as he met a friend, in an irrepressible satisfaction at the encounter, that not unfrequently conveyed high gratification to the arriver and the arrivee. He had a fine, full, round, black hair, which he wore parted in the center; a dark, but not pale complexion; features compounded between length and a certain irregularity, and a general resemblance of the Napoleonian mould; black eyebrows, firmly marking the edge of a brow over which was a singularly upright, flat, white forehead and under which beamed a pair of large dark, brilliant, reflecting, gay and kind, with a certain look of observant humor that suggested an idea of what is called slyness when it is applied to the artists; for he had not the look, we expect given to him in one of his portraits, of which he said that 'she fellow looked as if he had stole a tankard.' He had a deep, full and rather loud and long voice, like most men's. Byron, Shelley and Keats were bats which he could not put on; but it was not out of proportion to the figure, its outline being peculiarly smooth and devoid of 'bumps.' His upper lip was long, his mouth large and hard in the flesh; his chin retreating and gentle like a woman's. His sloping shoulders, not very wide, almost confined the whole proportions of his chest; though that was of compass which not every pair of arms could span. Nature had gifted him with an intense dramatic perception, an exquisite ear for music, and a voice of extraordinary compass, power, flexibility and beauty. It extended from C below the line to F sharp above."

LITERARY TASTES OF ALEXANDER DUMAS THE YOUNGER.—"Spiridition" writes to the Boston *Traveller*, from Paris, the following about the younger Dumas:

"He works alone, and has had a literary copartner but once, and his book was dull plays. The following conversation, which is reported to have taken place between him and a literary man here, may give you some light into his character. The latter was complimenting him on the great success of Le Demi monde, then asked him: "Pray what are you doing now?" "Nothing at all. I am resting my brain." "Do you mean to say so?" "As little as possible." "Don't you like history?" "No I instinctively detest it, without knowing anything about it." "Why don't you write plays to relax?" "Because it is absurd and impossible. Can there be anything more ridiculous than to make a notary talk in verse?" "But Moliere did, though" "Moliere's time everybody wore coats embroidered with spangles. We have left spangles to mountebanks. But to tell you the truth, I know little about Moliere. I re-read not long ago *Les Precieuses ridicules*; that is not a play. Moliere ends to acts in the same way exactly; a menial comes in and tells Alceste he is wanted." "But what do you think of Corneille?" "He is a hero." "Surely you don't think Montaigne a bore?" "I never read him. I bought t'other day Rabelais illustrated by Gustave Dore, reckoning that a drawing would make me read the text; but I had to give it up." "Great heavens! Pray tell me then who are your literary idols?" "De Balzac and Shakespeare. Whenever I do read, I read them. As I don't know English, I read Benjamin Laroche's translation of Shakespeare. He is really, really the genius; he has gone to the bottom of everything. Divined everything, said everything, he is always true to nature. Ah! Shakespeare is my idol!"

ENGLISH WOMEN.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* ridicules the censure against feminine skating, and says:

They order these things better abroad. Ladies of established position, whose sensitiveness to propriety would think of questioning, and who belong to families which have been the best in the country for hundreds of years, engage in contests with men of any sort of exercise in which they can excel. Ladies would think nothing of riding a spirited horse along all the beautiful lanes and by the blossoming hedge rows of merry England. They ride on horseback with brilliant cavaliers to visit all the spots sacred to historic fame. They will collect in large parties and spend a day at Stonehenge or an Honorable Gentleman's wedding five miles in the country, gallantly dancing all the way to the purpose. They are skilled in archery. Some of them row with the sinewy strength and harden their aristocratic hands by now long pleasure boats in a style that would captivate the hearts of our whole boyhood fleet.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—In the Toronto *Colonist*, under the matrimonial head, appears the following singular notice:

MARRIED—By the Rev. John Brown, Presbyterian Minister, at the village of Newmarket, township of

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1860.

The Exchange market is decidedly easier to-day, the bankers being willing and some of them even anxious to sell at current rates, viz., 3 per cent. premium. In the street it was sold freely at 2½. No one seemed to know whence came the relief, but we presume it arises from the small demand as much as from anything else. The rate is so outrageous that no one will buy if he can possibly help it.

Gold nominal at 3 per cent. but sales are rarely made.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—We learn that efforts are or soon will be made to circulate the bills of the Boone County Bank of Indiana. We are assured it is of the Hartford Exchange stripe—an unmitigated swindle. Look out for the worthless stuff.

WISCONSIN BANKS.—We are indebted to Senator Bennett of the Wisconsin Legislature for valuable public documents. From the report of the State Treasurer we learn that he held, on the 30th of September last, the following stocks as security for the issues of the Wisconsin banks:

Missouri	$1,972,000
Tennessee	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
California	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Mil. & Wat. RR. Bonds	[illegible]
Racine & Miss. R.R. Bonds	12,000
	$4,715,620

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1860.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cut M's lbs.	Lard lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. A. & St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day were 1,694. The market for Dressed was buoyant, and under a good demand by packers, an advance of 5@10c was obtained. Heavy Hogs were sold at a range of $6@6.25, and several lots of extra choice were left over unsold, the holders waiting to get $6.50. Fair to good hogs were sold at a range of $5.75@6, and light, which were also in good request to cut into meats, brought $5.50. The weather being very mild, packers held off for a while in hopes of a decline; but shippers stepped in and bought all they could get at current rates. The receipts of live hogs were very light, and all that arrived were sold at $5 gross—averaging about 250 lbs.

There were some of the choicest lots of Dressed Hogs offered to-day ever seen in this market. One lot of 316 from La Salle County attracted much attention. In the entire lot there were but a few which weighed less than 300 lbs.

The Provision market continues firm. Mess Pork is in demand at $15.50, but holders are asking higher figures, and we have but 200 brls to report at that price. Some lots of country Mess, light and heavy, were sold at $14.38@15. Bulk Meats were more active, and an advance of ⅛@¼c took place. Among the sales were a lot of 9,000 pcs Shoulders, from salt, at 5½c packed; 1,000 pcs Sides at 7¼c packed; and 500 pcs Hams, (half cured) at 8c packed. Meats in sweet pickle were also more active and firm. A lot of 61 trcs Sugar cured Hams was sold at 8½c; 5,000 lbs at 8c; and 50 brls pickled Shoulders at $10.75. Lard was rather more quiet, and the transactions were quite limited at 9½c for No. 1 and 9¼c for prime leaf.

The Flour market was exceedingly dull, and the sales were limited at $4.75@4.85 for firm to choice Spring Extras, and $3.40@3.50 for common Superfine. Wheat opened firm at $1.00 for No. 2 Spring, at which figure about 7,500 bushels changed hands. But after the receipt of the New York dispatches, which were followed by those of the *Circassian*, with two days later European intelligence, the feeling was dull and the market closed nominally 1@2c lower. Notwithstanding the increased receipts of Corn, the demand, speculative and shipping, was quite active, and prices remained firm, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at 52@52½c for No. 1; 47@47½c for No. 2; and 45c for Rejected—all in store. Oats opened with a good inquiry, and the market was firm—an advance of ½c being paid in one instance; but before the close the advance was lost, and sales were even made at a decline of ½c on yesterday's figures. Rye continues in good supply, and a further decline of 2c took place to-day—transactions being made at 88@92c on track. Barley is very quiet with rather less inquiry than formerly, and heavier receipts. Only a few car loads were reported sold, at a range of 60@63c on track. Timothy Seed was scarce and in active request; but the only sale reported was a small lot of fair quality at $1.40. Prime Timothy Seed would find buyers at $2.50. Clover Seed is still in good request, and the market advanced 10c to-day—$4.75 being paid for a choice lot of 258 bushels. The market for Highwines was about ½c lower to-day, at which decline shippers purchased more freely—the sales ranging from 21 to 21½c. Alcohol quiet, at 45c. Hides easier.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Grain—A sale of 2,000 bu Winter Barley, to arrive, was made on p. t. Street prices are—41@43c for Oats, 85@86c for Rye, 70@75c for Barley, and 92@93c and $1.00 for new and old Corn. Whisky is lower; sales 50 brls at 25¼c, and 50 do at 25½c. Other sales have been made but not reported.

GRAIN IN CALIFORNIA.—According to the recent statistics gathered in the several counties, the State raised last year about 4,000,000 bushels of Wheat, and more than 3,000,000 bushels of Barley. Several shipments of Wheat have been entered for New York and other ports in the Old States, also for Australia.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—Received, 964 brls flour; 2,880 bu wheat; 1,200 bu corn. Corn is about the only article attracting attention in our grain market at present, and that is dull. Flour—Fine $3.75@4.00; superfine $4.50@4.75; extra $5.25@5.37½; XX and fancy $5.50@5.75. Buckwheat $4. Rye $4. Grain—White wheat, No. 1, $1.28@1.30; Red do $1.20; Rye 75c; Oats dull 38@40c; Spring Barley 62½c, Winter do 65c. Corn is dull; the only sales at present are from teams at 28c per bu of measured ears. Shelled is nominally weaker, at 53@54c.

TORONTO, Jan. 18.—The rates paid for fall wheat during the week have ranged from $1.20 @1.25 ℔ bushel for good to prime, and for these qualities these figures have been paid very freely. For inferior and common grades $1.15 @1.18 has been the range, but the greater portion of the receipts have been bought at above $1.20 ℔ bushel, which rate, we think, would be below the average for the week. Spring Wheat continues in excellent demand, and has been freely bought at $1.00@1.05 ℔ bushel. The quality continues excellent and more uniform. There is no longer a difference in that brought by the different railways, the Grand Trunk wheat having much improved. Barley—The receipts of barley have been small, and with an improved demand for seed, and an active inquiry from local breweries. The market is firm at 60@65c—the latter figure being realized in a few instances.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Receipts 3,109 brls flour; no wheat; 39,694 bu corn; 1,508 bu oats; no barley; 1,609 bu rye; 257 brls beef; 438 brls pork; 691 pkgs bacon; 1,308 pkgs butter; 588 pkgs lard; 796 brls whisky; 924 Dressed Hogs. The receipts and shipments for the week, as published in the *Courier and Enquirer*, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following Review and Statistics are from the Circular of Edward Hill:

This being the dull month of the winter, the trade in Flour is of a retail character, confined to the wants of the city dealers. Holders are not pressing their stocks, but on the contrary hold with much firmness. A tight money market has had the effect to depress, and prices for the fortnight have been in buyers' favor. For a few days past there has been more inquiry for export, and sales effected in a moderate extent. The demand is chiefly for Extra State and Ohio, and a few speculative transactions in these descriptions have been on Western account. In Wheat the movements have been light, the city and local millers are nearly idle, and the export sales small, prices asked being generally in advance of the English orders. Still there is considerable going forward, partly on owner's account, and a decline of a few cents would start the trade. Rye is inactive with moderate offerings. Barley is without material change, and held with rather more firmness. Indian Corn of the new crop comes forward slowly and has fluctuated considerably with the supply.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Flour—Prices of Flour have scarcely varied the past week, with a very small market and a limited demand from the trade. Sales of common brands Western at $5.25@5.37½; fancy brands at $5.50@5.75; extras at $5.75@6; and superior at $6.25@7.25 ℔ bbl, including Genesee, Ohio, Canada and Michigan. St. Louis Flour ranges from $6@6.25 for extras, and $6.50@7 ℔ bbl for superior, including very choice brands. In Southern Flour very little doing. We quote fancy at $5.75; extras $6.25@6.50; and superior at $7@7.50 ℔ bbl. In Haxall small sales at $8.25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—The demand for Corn has been but moderate since our last, but the market is quite firm at the close. The sales of Southern Yellow have been at 85@94c for green and dry lots, closing at 92@93c for good; White at 85@90c, now held at 90c, and Western Mixed at 88@90c ℔ bu. Oats have been selling at 47@49c ℔ bu for Northern and Canada, now firm at 48@46c, and 47c for Prince Edward Island. Rye has been sold at 90@92c ℔ bu.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Freights to Liverpool—8,000 bu Grain, in bulk, at 6d; 250 tcs Beef at 3s 6d; 200 bbls Pork at 2s 6d. To London—15 tons Seed at 25s.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged. A small lot of superfine sold at $4.50; 18 bbls good extra at $5.50; 90 bbls red wheat at $5.75. Wheat—The only sale reported was a car of red at $1.21 delivered. Corn—A car load of shelled sold at 60c. Oats—1 car load at 43c. Highwines—light sales at 22@22½c. Seed—Clover seed has further advanced and sales are reported of 12 bbls, and 68 bags at $4 45.

ROCHESTER—Jan. 17.—Wheat is still quiet and prices unchanged. Best white would sell for about $1.38, but holders of wheat in store have higher views generally. Mediterranean is worth $1.15. Corn, 63@68c, and not ready of sale at that. Oats, 33@35c. Barley, 60c. Rye, worth 65@70c. Buckwheat dull; sales are made at 43@45c in small lots. Hay is offered in fair quantities, and sells at $14@19 per ton.

DETROIT—Jan. 19.—Flour continues in moderate request at $5@5.12½ for extras. Wheat very scarce, and rates little more than nominal at $1.16@1.20 for white, and $1.06@1.10 for red. Corn sells from wagons at 53c for ear and 56c for shelled; store rate, 60c delivered in bags. Oats command 36@37c. Butter sells in light lots at 15@16c, and eggs at 14@15c. Dressed hogs scarce and 12½c higher, the range now being $5.50@6—outside figure for extra heavy.

SEEDS.—At Cincinnati on the 18th, Clover Seed advanced 5c—sales at $4.75. At Detroit on the 19th, Timothy Seed was in good demand at $2.50@2.75, and Clover at $4.50. At St. Louis, on the 18th, Clover was quoted at $5@5.50; Hungarian Grass held at $1.50; no Timothy on market. At Cleveland, on the 18th 19 brls Clover Seed were sold at $4.45. At Toledo, on the 19th, Clover was quoted at $4@4.25, Timothy at $1.75@2, and Flax at $1.12. At New York, on the 18th, the *Shipping List* remarks as follows: "The market both for Clover and Timothy has been firm, but without change in prices; sales 300 bags Clover at 8@8½ cents; and 100 bushels Timothy, $2.75 ℔ 45 lbs." At Philadelphia, on the 18th, according to the *North American*, some 500 bushels Clover Seed were sold in lots, at $5.25@5.37½ ℔ bu, mostly at the former rate for good lots; prime Seed scarce. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flax Seed. At Baltimore, on the 17th, Clover Seed was in brisk demand at $5.32@5.62½, and Timothy was quoted at $2@2.50. At Louisville, on the 18th, Timothy Seed had advanced to $3, and Clover Seed at $4.80@4.90.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1859.

From	To Date, 1860.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	Jan. 13	179,773	411,121	[illegible]
New Orleans	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	" 10	3,956	52,821	[illegible]
Baltimore	" 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	" 5	711	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	" 1	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		175,479	464,942	[illegible]
To about same period 1858		[illegible]	[illegible]	316,322
" " 1857		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 1856		954,275	6,417,428	2,431,950

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.
From N. Y. to Jan. 3, 1860	28,905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other ports to latest dates	2,709	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the receipts and shipments of Provisions for the week:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '59.
Beef, tcs and brls	1,973	3,261	10,169
Pork, brls	4,150	7,290	14,144
Bacon, &c., pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, pkgs	2,196	[illegible]	7,738
Cheese, pkgs	789	4,330	[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Beef, tcs and brls	3,379	5,755	[illegible]
Pork, brls	2,101	4,077	5,157
Bacon, &c. lbs	732,875	1,054,208	467,500
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	274,550
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	374,700

Hog and Provision Trade.

CINCINNATI.

There were but few Hogs received to-day—only 500 head, and these sold at an advance, say $6.75@—the latter for a small lot averaging over 300 lbs.

The Provision market was characterized by increased buoyancy. There was a good demand from speculators, and to fill orders, and holders evinced decided firmness. About 700,000 lbs bulk meat sold at 6@6c for shoulders and sides, on the spot; and 6¼@6c for future delivery—say the latter part of February. At the close there were few sellers at these prices. Small sales bacon at 7¼@8¼c for shoulders and sides, closing firm. For good city mess pork $15.75 was freely offered, but the only sale was 200 brls at this price. Holders asked $17—and a large proportion of the stock has been withdrawn altogether. This advance is held with much confidence, owing to the belief that the production has fallen off materially, and the further fact, that one leading Cincinnati packers took special care to improve materially upon last year's quality. Barrel lard was held at 10c. There was a sale at St. Louis yesterday of 1,000,000 lbs Cumberland middles, long and short, at 5¾c round, packed in boxes. It is the general impression that the shipments of provisions to Europe this season, will be largely in excess of last season. This is what private correspondence with foreign houses anticipate.—Gazette, 19th.

ST. LOUIS.

Provisions were very active to-day, caused by very favorable and encouraging private dispatches from Cincinnati, and some buyers on Change from different parts of the non-hog producing states. Some 2500 bls of mess pork sold this forenoon, at full paying prices. Indeed, a few packers, who have a large stock of mess pork, offered to let their products in this line at $17 per brl. With the full-weight manner of packing in St. Louis, it seems them probably $16½, and they should realize at least this much. What is left could probably not be had at $17. What was sold goes up Red River, not to speculators, but to actual consumers; and as most of our city brands go in these sales, they can test with a to the best. All will be found excellent, and worth, (what has been paid) from ¼ to ½c ℔ b. the quality of the product since the opening of the river southwards, there has been the consumption demand here for provisions known for some time. Good offers were had for large lots of city lard to-day, but refused. The frozen condition of the upper rivers has kept the country stock of pork in our city packers' hands, until now, when they will realize fair prices for it. Some small lots of badly cut, small and irregular sides, in pickle, have been sold at 7½@7¾c for shipment to Arkansas. City sides are worth and would net in all for less than 8¼c. Bulk meat in dry salt is 6¼@8¼c in good packages, less in second hand; up river, 6@6½c.—Mo. Democrat, 19th.

TOLEDO.

DRESSED HOGS.—The season is now nearly over, but the last lots coming in are very nice. We saw the other day a lot of 18 hogs sent from Elkhart, Ind., by John Davenport, to F. T. Hamm & Co., all in high weights, the lot averaging 390 lbs and over—the largest weighing 612 lbs. The weather coming warm, however, they were sold to our packers here at 6¼c.—[Blade, 19th.

ALBANY, N. Y.

HOGS.—The ordinary run of hogs are heavy of sale; really choice lots are in ready request at our highest quotations. Receipts, about 400 head this morning. Sales yesterday afternoon:

75 head State, heavy		$7.00@7.12
30 " " light		6.40@6.60
To-day—		
45 head State, dividing on 175 lbs		6.50@7.00
55 " " 200 lbs		6.50@7.21
60 " " heavy		7.12½
60 " Michigan		7.00
65 " " averaging 240 lbs		6.85

—[Statesman, 18th.

MILWAUKEE.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts, 964 head. Sales were:

42 hogs, averaging 165 lbs, at		$5.50
36 " " 174		5.50
14 " " 214		5.75
10 " " 190		5.75
30 " " 255		6.00
8 " " 270		6.00
8 " " 280		6.00

PROVISIONS.—More active and firm. Sales 500 brls Mess Pork, to go to Canada, at $15.00; 2,000 Sides packed at 7¼c. There was also a sale of Provisions made by one of our packers to-day to some Boston parties, consisting of bulk Pork, Lard, Hams, &c., amounting to about $20,000, on private terms.—[Sentinel, 19th.

VINCENNES, IND.

The season has closed at this point, and the number packed will not exceed 8,500 head, against an average for several years of 20,000 head. Of the number put up this year not more than 1,160 head were raised in Knox County—a falling off of 15,000 to 17,000 head from the average product since 1854. This is an astonishing diminution, caused principally by the ravages of the cholera for the past two years.—Vincennes Sun, 17th.

RUSHVILLE, ILL.

The exhibit of our hog trade this season in Rushville is quite satisfactory. When the season is over, it will be found that the number, weight and price of hogs will be considerably in advance of last year. In due time we promise a complete report of our hog trade here. The number packed here up to the present time is as follows:

Ray, Little & Co	3,500
Thomas Wilson	1,462
Wells & Co	1,340
Nelson & McCroskey	338
Total to date	6,673

We observe in the St. Louis papers that the number for this place has been set at 6,000. The final result will show between seven and eight thousand.

We learn that the number packed at Frederic up to this week was between 1800 and 1900.—Schuyler (Ill.) Citizen, 18th.

BOSTON, MASS.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is firm but not very active. Sales at $18@18½ for prime; $17.25@18 for mess; and $18.50 for clear, cash and 4 months. Beef is firm and in fair demand at $9@12.50 ℔ bbl cash and 4mos. for Eastern and Western mess and extra mess; and $11.50@18 for family. In Lard to change. Sales in bbls and tierces at 10@11c, and in kegs at 11@12c ℔ b. Smoked Hams are steady at 10@11c, and Pickled Hams 9½c ℔ b. cash. Hogs are sell at 6½@7¼c for common and good Western, and 7¼@8c for State, and in fair demand. Butter is steady, with sales of New York and Vermont at 19@21c for good and extra dairies, and 13@16c for common. Canada and Western has been sold at 15@18c as to quality. In Cheese sales at 9@11c ℔ b, and in fair demand.

Commercial Circular by the Europa.

[From Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.

BREADSTUFFS.—The arrivals this week consist of 55,000 bush wheat, 9,250 brls flour from the States and Canada; 800 quarters wheat, 2790 sacks flour, from France; 4,230 quarters wheat from Danzig; 4,141 quarters wheat, 13,365 quarters maize, from the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Farmers deliveries of wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 1[illegible] quarters at 48s 6d, against 106,321 quarters at 40s, in the corresponding week of last year. The holidays interfere with business, but there is generally a firm tone in the corn trade. On Tuesday wheat was in fair inquiry, and a ld dearer. Flour slow at late quotations. Indian Corn quiet.

At to-day's market there were few buyers present, and transactions in all articles were quite limited. Wheat steady at the full prices of Tuesday. Flour slow, but unchanged in value. Indian Corn dull. We quote Wheat—Red, 9s 3d to 10s 4d; White, 9s 6d to 11s 6d. Flour—Superfine, 25s to 28s; Extra, 28s to 27s per brl. Indian Corn—Yellow, 31s to 31s per 480 lbs. Beef—The sales for the week reach 900 tcs. Of all kinds, at about the prices of last week. Pork—Old neglected. A small lot of New Eastern choice quality has brought 90s per brl. Bacon sells in retail at our quotations, but very little has yet arrived. Lard continues very slow of sale at previous prices. Tallow quiet. We quote "Butchers' Association" 60s per cwt. In London, P. Y. C. has declined to 58s per cwt. Rosin—Common steady, at 4s 5d to 4s 6d, the sales reaching 2,500 brl. Medium and fine neglected. Bark—Nothing doing. Seeds—No further transactions are reported in Clover. Of Flax and Timothy there are no sales.

[From Bigland, Athya & Co's Circular.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30, 1859.

PROVISIONS.—A good business in new Beef, but old is neglected. Pork—New sells in retail, but old is quite neglected. Bacon—In the absence of liberal supplies, the few arrivals have gone off at very full prices; the "Edinburgh" arrived in, dry being led to 60 lbs., which will further test the market. Cheese—The quality meets a very free sale at extreme prices. Lard—The trade continues dull in the extreme.

Tallow—Has declined 3d, and the demand is quiet in [illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1860.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1146 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: —100 brls "Maple & Dean's" Spring extra at $4.85 del.; 100 brls fair Spring extra at $4.75 del.; 100 brls "Seventh Ward" Spring extra at $4.80 del.; 70 brls "Union Mills" Super. at $3.40 del.; 55 brls "Granite" do at $3.50.

MILL STUFFS—[illegible] Middlings at $17.50 on track; 3 t[illegible] Shorts in bulk at $12 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,674 bu. Market weak and nominally lower. Sales were as follows:—7,500 bu No. 2 Spring at $1 in store; 200 bu Winter Spring at $1.00 on track; 400 bu do at $1.04 on track; 300 bu do at $1.03 on track; 300 bu do at $1.01 on track; 1,500 bu [illegible] at $1 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 28,793 bu. Market active and firm. Sales were:—1,000 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 1,000 bu do at 52½c in store; 12,000 bu do in lots at 52½c in store; 3,000 bu do on p. t.; 3,000 bu No. 2 at 47c in store; 700 bu do at 47½c in store; 2,000 bu Rejected at 45c in store; 1,200 bu do at 45c on track; 135 bags good do at 52½c on track; 300 bu and 180 bags Ear at 45c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 3,339 bu. Market opened firm, but closed weak. Sales were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 38c in store; 300 bu do at 38½c in store; 1,000 bu do at 37½c in store; 400 bu do at 38½c on track; 500 bu do at 39c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 1,489 bu. Market 2@3c lower. Sales were:—75 bags No. 1 at 88c on track; 300 bu do at 90c on track; 41 bags do at 92c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,803 bu. Market very quiet. Sales were:—300 bu fair at 60c on track; 75 bags good at 62c on track; 64 bags do at 63c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 5,440 lbs. Market firm. Timothy firm, with little or none offering. Sales were:—12 bags good at $2.40. Clover in good demand and firm. Sales were:—90 bu prime at $4.65; 12 brls fair at $4.50; 258 bu choice do, at $4.75.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 226 brls. Market quiet. Sales were:—71 brls low proof, at 21c; 50 brls high proof, at 21½c; 200 brls do, at 21c.

ALCOHOL—45c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 49,398 lbs. Cut Meats. Mess Pork firm. Sales were:—200 brls City Mess, at $15.50; 136 brls Country Mess, light and heavy (uninspected,) at $14.38; 20 brls Mess (country), at $14.87½; 50 brls do at $15. Bulk Meats advanced ⅛@¼c. Sales were:—1,000 pcs Bulk Sides for delivery in 20 days, at 7¼c packed; 1,000 do present delivery, at 7¼c packed; 500 pcs Bulk Hams, half cured, at 8c, packed; 9,000 pcs Bulk Shoulders, at 5¾c, packed in sugar hogsheads; 61 tcs pickled Hams, at 8¼c packed; 5,000 lbs do, at 8c packed; 3,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders, at 5¼c; 50 brls pickled Shoulders at $10.75.

LARD—Receipts, 31,272 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were:—110 tcs prime Leaf on p. t.; 100 tcs No. 1 Lard, at 9½c; 55 brls prime Leaf at 9¼c.

TALLOW—20 brls prime at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 71,407 lbs. Market weaker. Green 4¾@7c; Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 13½@14c. Pelts, $1.00@1.37½.

BUTTER—Market glutted and dull. Firkin, 9@10c; Dairy, 12@15c.

BEANS—75 bu fair, at 75c.

EGGS—Dull at 12½@13c for fresh. Limed, no sales.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.75@2.25 per doz; Turkeys, 9c per lb.

POTATOES—[illegible] bags good Neshannocks at 45c del.

DRESSED HOGS—In active demand and advanced 5@10c. Sales were as follows:

8 Hogs, averaging 330 lbs, at		[illegible]
94 " " 285		6.25
50 " " 268		6.25
55 " " 230		6.00
30 " " 220		6.00
75 " " 220		5.50
35 Hogs, at $5.50@6.12½, dividing on 200 lbs.		
27 " $5.50@6.00 " 200 lbs		
245 " in lots at 5.50@6.00 " 200 lbs		
75 " at $5.50, $5.25 and $6.12½, dividing on 175 and 200 lbs.		
53 " at $5.25, $5.50@6.00, dividing on 150 and 200 lbs.		

LIVE STOCK—Receipts 8 cars Cattle and 6 cars Hogs. Good Cattle are in demand at fair figures, but ordinary lots are dull. On account of some trains being detained no Hogs were received until late in the day, and we have of but one sale.

1 Cattle, averaging 1461 lbs at		$4.50
13 " " 1159		3.12½
13 " " 1264		3.12½
13 " " 1261		3.00
16 " " 1444		3.00
200 Hogs " 250		5.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

FLOUR—Sales only to a limited extent, and holders are compelled to accept lower prices in order to realize. Demand chiefly to supply the pressing wants of the home trade; $5.30@5.40 for super state, 5.35@5.37½ for extra state, 5.15@5.20 for super western, 5.30@5.45 for common to medium extra western, 5.75@5.80 for shipping brands round hoop Ohio—closing dull. Canadian quiet; sales 250 bbls at 5.70@6.15. Rye flour quiet, 3.75@4.40. Buckwheat dull, 1.75@2.00. Corn Meal dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, Prices without change. Sales 2,800 bu No 1 Chicago Spring at $1.21¾ delivered—100 bu White Southern at $1.50@1.60; white Canadian $1.50. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Barley a little more active and without change in prices. Sales 10,000 bu two and four rowed State 78@80c. Corn firmer and more active. Sales 2700 bu at 80@82 for new white and yellow. Oats in moderate request at 45@46½c.

WHISKY—Lower. Sales 500 brls at 25@25½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more active. Sales 2,400 bbls at $16 @16.50 for old mess; $17.25 for new mess; $16.87 for new mess; $11.37 for old prime and about $16.25 for new. Prime mess beef unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at $14@16.25 for prime; $12@13.25 for mess; 90@$9.75 for repacked mess; $10@11 for extra mess. Beef hams firmer. Sales 100 bbls at $14@15.50 for western; $12 for State. Dressed Hogs firm at 6⅞@7¾c. Cut meats steady. Sales 300 pkgs pickled hams at 9¾@9¾c; 6¾c for shoulders. Also 35,000 lbs dry salted shoulders, to arrive at 6¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sales 2,600 bbls at 10¼@10¾c. Butter in good supply and moderate demand at 12@16c for Ohio; 15@23c for State. Cheese selling at 9@11½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar steady; sales 25 hhds N. O. at 7¾c.

TALLOW—Sales 4,000 lbs at 10¾@10¾c.

WOOL—Prices generally unchanged.

STOCKS.—Lower and dull, closing heavy. Chi & R Island 63¾, Clev & Tol 19½, Chi & N W 7½, Reading 37¾, Ill Cen 58, Panama 129¾ s wt, Mich Cen 37¾ b 60, N Y Cen 73¾, Harlem pfd 35½, Hudson 41¾, Pacific Mail 78, Del & Hud 93¾, Tenn 6's 86¼, Va 6's 91¾.

Foreign Markets.

PER CIRCASSIAN.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour dull but steady at 24@27s 6d for American in bbls. Wheat tending downward. Prices easier but quotations unchanged. Red 9s 3d and 10s; white 9s 9d@11s 6d per cental. Corn dull. Yellow 31@32s per quarter. Beef dull and previous quotations were barely maintained. Pork firm, with speculative demand for old. Bacon quiet. Mess 43s@45s. Lard dull. Tallow quiet. Butchers' association 55s.

ASHES—Steady. Pots 27s@28s 6d; pearls 28s@29s 6d.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea firm.

GRAIN—Rye quiet. Barley quiet. Phila. 8s 6d. Balt. 8s 6d.

LATEST, VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros.' Circular reports iron firm, at £5 10s@£5 15s for both bars and rails.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar firm, and 1s@6d higher—since the holidays, closing quiet. Coffee buoyant and higher. Tea steady. Other articles unchanged.

MONEY—The market was well supplied, and the demand less active. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £394,000. Consols closed on the 6th, at 95¼@95⅜. American securities unchanged.

LATEST, Jan. 7.—Consols closed at 95½@95¾ for money, and 95¼ for account.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

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MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

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Beltings of all kinds,

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Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of

GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	860	35 " "	2,000
16 " "	1100	40 " "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

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DIVIDEND.—THE REPUBLIC INS. CO., of N. Y., has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent return premium to policy holders.

Also, a Cash dividend of 6 per cent on all outstanding scrip, and 7½ per cent to stockholders.

All holders of Fire and Marine Policies that have expired in 1859 will please call for their scrip any time after the 2nd Tuesday in February.

This scrip will be purchased by the undersigned at New York prices. S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., Agents,

No. 4, New Board of Trade Building,

ja17d436-2m South Water Street.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.

Sole Agents for the United States,

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York.

and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere. ja17d436-6m

LELAND & MIXER—

231 South Water Street,

Have just taken from smoke house a new lot of their

PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS,

On which they obtained the "First Premium" at the recent United States Fair, and would respectfully call attention to them.

A full supply will be kept for sale during the [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curtis said the eyes of the country are upon the House, and they must extricate themselves from their present position. The previous question on Mr. Hutchins' plurality resolution having been called, it must be decided, and till then all debate is out of order.

The Clerk remarked that while he was willing to submit any question to the House, the gentleman from Iowa could not take the floor from the gentleman from Missouri to press his point.

Mr. Hale's opening remarks were almost unintelligible in the reporter's gallery, owing to the prevalent confusion, but he was understood to discuss the following points: 1st. The Federal Government as a compact of sovereign States; 2d. The powers of the Departments are with special reference to the reserved rights of the States, and are thereby provided for the protection of both Federal and State Governments; 3d. On any attempted infraction to violate these rights, the remedy is by an appeal to the modes set forth in the Constitution, and not by nullification; and 4th. When all constitutional means have failed, revolution is preferable to further submission, and it would become the true policy of the South to secede from the Union. He argued that secession did not originate in the South, but in Massachusetts, during the war of 1812. He maintained that three-fourths of the people are with the South on the real question at issue, which is one of power, and of which slavery is merely incidental.

A colloquy followed between Messrs. Farnsworth and McClernand as to the position of the Illinois Democracy and the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and in which Mr. Morris subsequently took part.

Mr. Pryor rose to a personal explanation. He referred to an article in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, in reference to him saying he was under no obligations to respond to any issue from the pen or inspiration of James Gordon Bennett. A notorious individual, and conspicuous by his persistent and labored violation of all the rights and virtuous instincts of humanity, who had supplied himself with money and means of pernicious influence by extorting contributions from the tears of interest. A wretch who bears on his back the scars of many merited chastisements, and whose heart is tainted by every conceived contamination. A miscreant, consenting to the dishonor of his own family, a crime which no language is commensurate to express. A frail and loathsome creature whose name is worthy of execration, and from whose contact truth and virtue shrink. A fiend, denied the friendship of the social circle. A man covered with inflaming shame and the opprobrium of humanity. Attending to that editorial article, Mr. Pryor asked Mr. Millson whether it was true, as the editor stated, that he had been rebuked the other day for language used in debate?

Mr. Milson replied that he intended it not as a personal rebuke, but his design was to protect the decorum of the House. There were other transgressors of the rules of order, and he had determined if possible to arrest this sort of discussion, which might lead to calamitous results.

Mr. Pryor said his colleague's explanation was satisfactory, but there remained an issue between his colleague and himself. He understood that the employment of this term he made use of was unparliamentary for which one might be called to order. He (Pryor) now proposed to vindicate himself from the charge of infracting the dignity of parliamentary discussion by the indiscriminate use of the term. He said Mr. Hickman had made an injurious and unfounded imputation on the character of the South, and his colleague. Under that impression be reversed the allegation, and stigmatized his sentiments as false. The word false did not necessarily imply an insult. A gentleman's statement may be false and yet he may not design an untruth. Was there any phrase more legitimate. If the speeches of Fox, Burke, Clay, Randolph and others be referred to, it would be found that they used this term. He understood that Mr. McClernand, the other day stigmatized some statement of Mr. Hickman's as false, and Mr. Montgomery had applied the term falsehood to one of his Pennsylvania colleagues. Why was he made a solitary exception.

Mr. Howard, rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington letter to the New York *Express*, in which it was mentioned as a rumor that Mr. Wendell and Mr. Weed had entered into a private arrangement to elect Mr. Sherman by plurality rule, in the absence of certain Western Democrats, Mr. Howard among the number. The correspondent, however, had said he did not believe the members were privy to the use of their names. Mr. Howard said he considered his colleague (Mr. Sherman) a perfect gentleman, but they were in politics his antipodes. He did not wish it to go out that he would give him his negative vote by absenting himself from the House. He had never seen Mr. Wendell or Mr. Weed, and did not know them. There was no foundation for the charge.

Mr. Cox said the letter was written by a man who acts as Secretary for the Union Club—a parasite by the name of Walker; a sort of correspondent who honeyfugles members, and then stands and lies about them. It was part of the system of lying about Northwestern Democrats.

Mr. Babbitt merely wished to discuss subjects pertaining to the general interests of all. He would not discuss the inexhaustible negro question. He contended that the resolution of Mr. Hutchins was in order. The House was not bound in any rules of the preceding House of Representatives. The first thing to be done is to choose a presiding officer, and nothing is in order except a vote for Speaker. The House can adopt no resolution except to vote and adjourn. The resolution of the gentleman from Ohio for the plurality rule was in order.

Mr. Curtis raised a point of order, that all discussion was out of order.

Mr. Washburn of Me. called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Farnsworth protested against the gentleman from Pennsylvania being interrupted. [Amid cries of "order," "go on."]

Mr. Houston said no one was interrupted on that side of the House.

Order being restored, Mr. Babbitt proceeded. It would be constitutional for the House to appoint a committee to elect a Speaker. We have been here seven weeks in disorder, while there has been stagnation in all the public business. We have exhibited a monstrous farce for the amusement of the galleries. The responsibility rests with the Lecompton Democrats. They alone prevent an organization. That is the only way it can be done, and he desired to have all the glory or all the shame. He appealed to that party to waste no more time. If they would not permit an organization he wished the country to know where the blame rested. He heard that fault had been found with him because he had not repelled the attacks from the other side with threats of disunion. He had a constituency who could and did read and write, and who would stand by the Constitution. He gave his views on the question of slavery. He did not believe in any right to hold slaves unless by special permission from God, as the Ancient Israelites had. He had certain extracts from Jefferson, Henry, Madison, and others read to show that they not only held the same doctrines the Republicans do on the subject of slavery, but a great deal stronger. They do not intend to invade any of the Constitutional rights of the South. Instead of being a sectional party—they were a great national party walking in the footsteps of the Revolutionary fathers, and resisting the aggressions of the Democratic party.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., made some explanations as to his object in introducing the resolution that no endorser of the Helper book was fit to be Speaker of the House.

Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Clark whether he would withdraw his resolution, in order to give him an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Clark would tell the gentleman he had two opportunities, but failed to avail himself of them.

Mr. Sherman replied that the opportunity had never been offered him, and so help him God, while that resolution was pending, he would never explain a single word as to the extracts in Helper's book. [Applause from the Republican side.] It had been published everywhere that he was a traitor, but his accusers had never shown proof. When he discovers that his name stands as a barrier to an organization, and was satisfied that any member of his party could obtain as large a vote, he would withdraw from the field.

Mr. Clark said he would never withdraw his resolution. The gentleman's day of grace was passed.

Mr. Hindman said he never knew an indictment to be withdrawn that the defendant might explain his act.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Lawrence Calamity.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 20.—The afternoon session of the Coroner's inquest yesterday, was occupied in the examination of Geo. Howe, of Boston, one of the principal owners of the Pemberton Mills. D. Nevins and himself paid $325,000 for the property, valued at $640,000. He escaped from the mill while it was falling. The witness gave a description of the mill, and testified positively that he never had the slightest doubt of its stability, or ever heard it questioned.

The testimony at the evening session developed nothing new. J. True, carpenter, had the shafting put up, but found no settling, and considered the building safe. Morris Knowles, carpenter, was re-examined, but added nothing of importance to his previous testimony.

The Kansas Senatorship.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 20.—A statement purporting to emanate from here in regard to prominent candidates for the Kansas Senatorship, is spurious. As that question is dependent upon its admission of the State any present peculations are premature; those appearing already being wholly partizan, seriously underrating Mr. Parrot and entirely ignoring Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Cochrane Not Insane.

UTICA, Jan. 20.—Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Asylum, declares that Hon. Clark B. Cochrane is not in the least insane. Overtasked by professional and Congressional duties, he became so prostrated and tasked in mind that it was feared insanity would supervene. He was brought to the asylum as a precautionary measure.

Patent Verdict.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The case of Junius Judson against Moore, Wilstach & Keyes, for infringements of Judson's patent for governor valves, which has been on trial for ten days, resulted this morning in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Man Killed.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20.—Mr. Elisha Brown, a man about 60 years old, belonging to Pittsford, Vt., was killed at the station in this city, this forenoon, by the train on the Hartford R. R., while backing. He was the father of Fayette Brown, Cashier of the State Bank in this city.

New Counterfeit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Twos on the Safety Fund Bank of Boston have made their appearance.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Meeting of the Congress Uncertain.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 20.—The Circassian, from Galway Saturday evening, the 7th, arrived at port this A. M., at 8 o'clock. The advices are two full days later than those received by the Anglo Saxon. The news is not specially important.

The Royal mail steamship Africa sailed on the 7th from Liverpool for New York direct, with 50 passengers.

Nothing had transpired relative to the Congress, and it was still uncertain whether it would assemble.

The retirement or dismissal of Count Walewski from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs attracted more attention than anything else, in a political way, in Europe. The English journals construe it as evident that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause.

M. De Thouvenal would quit Constantinople forthwith to assume the Foreign Ministry.

It was rumored that the visit of Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at the French Court, to London, had reference to the settlement of the Italian question without the assemblage of a European Congress.

Marshal McMahon had succeeded Marshal Vaillant as Marshal of the French Army of Occupation of Italy.

The Paris Bourse continues depressed. The rentes closed on the 5th at 68f. 55c.

The Sardinian Government had protested against the enlistment of Germans by the Papal Government, and threatens to send troops into the legations.

The Prussian peace army is to be reduced 35,000 men.

It is confirmed that Bucki Pasha had succeeded Kadrifi Pacha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

The mails from Bombay Dec. 12th, and Melbourne Nov. 17th, had arrived.

There had been changes in the ministry both in Victoria and New South Wales.

The Melbourne markets were depressed. Mr. Graham, a provision contractor, had suspended for £80,000.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate in Executive session, have confirmed the following appointments:

Samuel Smith, of Tenn., Com'r of General Land Offices; Col. Stambaugh, of Penn., Surveyor General of Utah; Geo. Griffin, of Indiana, Receiver of Public Moneys at Central, Alabama; W. C. Macabey, of Wisconsin, Register of Land Office of Superior, Wisconsin; R. Means, of Iowa, Receiver of Land Office at Iowa City; W. A. Bevens, of Arkansas, Receiver of Land Office at Bateville, Arkansas; Mr. Rose of Arkansas, Receiver of Land Office at Clarksville, Arkansas; H. A. Setzer, Register at Cambridge, Minn.; J. B. Culver, Register at Portland, Minn.; J. J. Clark, Receiver at Port Clark, Kansas; H. A. McGill, Secretary of the Territory of Washington; M. T. Simonds, Indian Agent for Indians at Puget Sound.

There have been $4,000,000 worth of scrip issued by the Post Office Department. One man, it is said, owns $2,000,000, purchased at 80 cents.

The President has tendered to Ex Governor Thomas, of Md., the U. S. Treasurership. He declines.

Iowa Republican Convention.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Iowa Republican Convention met at Des Moines on Wednesday and elected 33 delegates to the National Convention, who although favoring Seward's nomination, will go with a majority for a sound Republican President.

Much enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was crowded.

The New York "Hards."

OWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The National Democrats of the 27th Congressional District, held their Convention yesterday and elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The proceeding were spirited and harmonious. A resolution was adopted endorsing Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for President.

The Ashley Shooting Affair.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

ASHLEY, Ill., Jan. 18.—Mr. Coons, who was shot on Monday night by Mansfield, died at one o'clock to-day. Mansfield will have an examination to-day.

Earthquake—Death of an Editor.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 20.—Shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston, Augusta, Macon, and other points, at 6 o'clock last evening.

Jas. W. Jones editor of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, died last night.

Failure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Herald* announces the failure of Marshall Lefferts & Bro. Liabilities believed not extensive.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The Alton *Courier* learns that two gentlemen who were driving from Jerseyville to Alton on Sunday night, the 15th inst. were attacked on the covered bridge over the Piasa, by two men, one of whom carried a big club, and the other sprung at the bridle of the horse. A sudden blow with the whip made the horse give such a spring as to foil the attempt to seize him, and the travelers drove on to Alton at a rapid rate, the footpads pursuing and calling to them to stop. At two places in the road there were piles of logs and brush, apparently put there to stop the wagon, but the driver succeeded in passing them.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.—We heard yesterday of a distressing accident resulting from the use of burning fluid which occurred on Saturday last, at Canton, Fulton county. Somewhere about six o'clock in the morning the wife of a Mr. Isaac McBean, a livery stable keep, went into the sleeping room of her child with a fluid lamp, which through some cause that we did not learn, exploded, enveloping the child's bed and herself in flames. Mrs. McBean ran into the adjoining room, where another lady endeavored to extinguish the flames, by wrapping her in a woolen garment. The unfortunate woman, however, died during the day. The child died within an hour or so after the accident, having had no one to assist it. Mrs. McBean is said to have been the daughter of one Jas. Wilson, formerly living in this city. The child was four or five years of age.—*Peoria Transcript*, 18th.

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PREMIUM TOILET SOAPS!

SOAP FOR THE SEASONS!
SOAP FOR FAMILY USE!
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These soaps are unequalled for their cleansing and softening properties. Wholesale and Retail, at the

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SPENCERIAN SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP,

As taught by its veteran author, P. R. Spencer, and Prof. P. R. Spencer, Jr., is our STANDARD, and its excellence commands the general acknowledgment that as a means of instruction in the art of writing it has no equal. Ladies and gentlemen may enter at any time and receive instruction from experienced and accomplished teachers.

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$1.00 for 22 lessons.........2 lessons per day.
$5.00 for 1 month.........2 lessons per day.
$10.00 for 3 months.........2 lessons per day.

Students in Commercial Department entitled to receive instruction in Penmanship without extra charge.

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Orders from the country promptly attended to. no14-b42 4m

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.—[illegible] lbs M. R. Raisins, 100 bxs Layer Raisins, 20 casks Currants, 20 do Prunes. WM. LITTLE & CO., 126 South Water street.

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"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

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As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.

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Annexed is an Alphabetical List of Articles which, if damaged, may be restored to their original strength and usefulness by

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A.......Mends ACCOUNT BOOKS.......A
B.......Mends BUREAUS.......B
C.......Mends CRADLES.......C
D.......Mends DOLLS.......D
E.......Mends ETAGERES.......E
F.......Mends FANS.......F
G.......Mends GUITARS.......G
H.......Mends HARPS.......H
I.......Mends INLAID WORK.......I
J.......Mends JARS.......J
K.......Mends KNOBS.......K
L.......Mends LEATHER WORK.......L
M.......Mends MIRROR-FRAMES.......M
N.......Mends NEWEL POSTS.......N
O.......Mends OTTOMANS.......O
P.......Mends PIANO-FORTES.......P
Q.......Mends QUILT-FRAMES.......Q
R.......Mends ROCKING-HORSES.......R
S.......Mends SOFAS.......S
T.......Mends TABLES.......T
U.......Mends UMBRELLA-STICKS.......U
V.......Mends VASES.......V
W.......Mends WORK-BOXES.......W
X.......Mends XYLOGRAPHIC WORK.......X
Y.......Mends YARD-STICKS.......Y
Z.......Mends ZEPHYR WOOD-WORK.......Z
&.......In conclusion, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is useful in Libraries and Schools.

1...S...Mends SOFAS.......S...1
2...P...Mends PITCHERS.......P...2
3...A...Mends ACCORDEONS.......A...3
4...L...Mends LETTER-SEALING.......L...4
5...D...Mends DAGUERREOTYPE CASES.......D...5
6...I...Mends IMAGES.......I...6
7...N...Mends NEW BREAKAGES.......N...7
8...G...Mends GUN-STOCKS.......G...8
9...S...Mends SCHOOL-BOOKS.......S...9
10...P...Mends PARASOLS.......P...10
11...R...Mends RULES.......R...11
12...E...Mends ELECTRICAL MACHINES.......E...12
13...P...Mends PAPER-HANGINGS.......P...13
14...A...Mends ARM-CHAIRS.......A...14
15...R...Mends RICKETY FURNITURE.......R...15
16...E...Mends ERASER HANDLES.......E...16
17...D...Mends DESKS.......D...17
18...G...Mends GLOBES.......G...18
19...L...Mends LOOSENED LEAVES.......L...19
20...U...Mends UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.......U...20
21...E...Mends EGG-BEATERS.......E...21
22.......Mends ACORN-WORK.......22
23.......Mends CHESS-BOARDS.......23
24.......Mends FIRE-SCREENS.......24
25.......Mends FIDDLES.......25
26.......Mends SHELL-WORK.......26
27.......Mends FILLET-WORK.......27
28.......Mends HOBBY-HORSES.......28
29.......Mends KALEIDOSCOPES.......29
30.......Mends MONEY-BOXES.......30
31.......Mends PICTURE FRAMES.......31
32.......Mends SECRETARIES.......32
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47.......Mends DRUMS.......47
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51.......Mends BACKGAMMON-BOARDS.......51
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55.......Mends BILLIARD-TABLES.......55
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100.......Mends WOODEN-WARE.......100
101.......Mends WILLOW-WARE.......101

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MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL *Commission Merchants*, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport. [jy18 ly]

LELAND & MIXER, **Packers & Commission Merchants,** AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to CURING HAMS for family use. Packing House and Store, 231 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. E. G. WOLCOTT. D. W. TICKNOR.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 209 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. ☞ Post Office Box 2858. au21-ly

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOGGS & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS, 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a720 6m

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WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Aikens' Building. ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York se6-a531-ly

HERVEY, BARKER & CO, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances on Property in Store. ja1'60-ly C. W. HERVEY. J. S. BARKER. F. COWLES.

GILBERT A. COLBY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building. Liberal advances made on consignment for shipping East. ja2x3m

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WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain, For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., ja22 a77 152 South Water street.

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. *Liberal Advances Made on Consignments*, REFERENCES.—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Ramsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; C. S. Dole, Chicago. ap22'58

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SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK. UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO, mh22'58-ly Agents for the Northwest.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO, [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY... E. F. LAWRENCE... W. T. WINDIATE, E. P. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of *Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally.* ☞ Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. jy7 236, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja1 b914] C. E. CULVER.

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ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15 a736-y] R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [ly30 ly d603

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS. As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, mh16-ly-c471 Corner of Wells.

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LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store, No. 230 Lake Street. ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of *Kit and Shoe Findings*, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, jy27-'59-ly No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

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FULLER & ALBAUGH,— DENTISTS, 88......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......88 Post Office Box 2832. J. C. FULLER. [oc5-a807-ly] WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons, CHICAGO, ILL. Res. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2644 my31 ly-183

W. H. KENNICOTT, DENTIST, Assisted by Dr. John White. 131 LAKE STREET.

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 33 Washington street.

DRIED BERRIES—25 Brls Dried Blackberries, 15 do dried Whortleberries, 10 do dried Elderberries. WM. LITTLE & CO., 126 S. Water st.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1859....Winter Arrangement....1860

On and after Sunday, December 4th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot as follows:

9:20 a.m., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 4:40 p.m.; at Springfield at 8.15 p.m.; St. Louis at 11 30 a.m.; Cairo at 4.55 a.m.; Memphis at 4.40 p.m. next day, and New Orleans at 6.30 a.m. third day.

9:30 p.m., (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 4.45 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.00 p.m.; Cairo at 4.45 p.m. Memphis 7.30 a.m. day, and New Orleans at 6.30 a.m. 3d day.

☞ Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS.

Leave Chicago at 7.00 a.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.40 a.m. " " 12.00 noon. " " 1.00 p.m. " " 5.15 p.m. " " 6.00 p.m.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Superintendent,

W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

1859......FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS......1860.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:00 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 am, Albany 4:40 pm, New York 10:15 pm, Boston 12:00 at night.

9:45 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am, and Louisville at 6:00 am.

7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 am, Albany 4:40 pm, New York 10:30 am, Boston 4:00 pm.

7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot foot of Lake street.

H. J. SPALDING, General Passenger Agent. [illegible] Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for

ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS,

Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska,

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, new Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)

8:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.

5:35 a. m.—Night Express.

10:30 p. m.—Mail and Express.

☞ Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

CONNECTIONS.

At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.

At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east.

At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations.

At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South.

At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

☞ Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

Joliet Accommodation.

Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 6:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:20 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 8:20.

JAMES ROBB, CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. [my24] N. H. MOORE, Gen. Freight Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES.

1859-60..........WINTER ARRANGEMENT..........1859-60

Takes effect on and after Nov. 13.

Great Through Route to New York,

Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas.

6:00 am. Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 5:32 pm. and Detroit at 6:15 pm.

7:00 pm. Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:45 am. and Detroit at 7:00 am.

Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.

Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c.

Direct connections made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson.

☞ No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit.

☞ Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this line between Chicago and Toledo.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

F. M. GRAY, Chicago General Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. no12.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows (Sundays excepted): 11.45 am and 11:40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

At 11:40 am and 9:00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places.

At 4:35 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 am. train.

☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent. jy7-ly

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Chicago at 12.15 p.m. for Milwaukee and intermediate stations connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad at 4.30 p.m.; for Waukegan, and Freight Train for Milwaukee, with Passenger car attached at 4:15 p.m., for accommodation of way travel. Trains arrive at 5:30 p.m. from Milwaukee; 8:45 a.m. from Waukegan, and Freight at 4:15 p.m.

ja5 M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Jan. 9th, 1860, trains will run as follows daily, (Sundays excepted):

LEAVE RACINE.

At 10:30 A. M., Meeting at Clinton train leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at 6:30 P. M.—in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R. for the West and South.

LEAVE FREEPORT.

At 7:00 A. M., connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, for Chicago and Milwaukee.

Freight forwarded to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch.

For information inquire at Office of Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads.

ROBERT HARRIS, Supt.

G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. se27 ly

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and carries from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

6:50 A. M.—Morning Express daily (Sundays excepted)

6:50 P. M.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago. [illegible]

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.		TRAINS EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN.		MAIL TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 am.	Leave Cedar Rapids	5.15 am
Leave Clinton	4.05 pm.	Arrive at Clinton	9.30 am
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	8.15 pm	Arrive at Chicago	5.45 pm
NIGHT TRAIN.		NIGHT TRAIN.	
Leave Chicago	9.00 pm.	Leave Cedar Rapids	12.00 m
Leave Clinton	5.00 am.	Arrive at Clinton	5.50 pm
Arrive at Cedar Rapids	9.40 pm.	Arrive at Chicago	5.00 am

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto.

At Union Grove with stages for Tipton.

At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa.

Also, at Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marengo, Newton, Desmoines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills.

☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

E. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.

J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent. [illegible]

1859 GREAT 1860

Central Short Line Route

—VIA—

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 Dearborn Street,

and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at No. [illegible] streets, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leaves at 11:15 am. and arrives at 4.00 pm. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.15 pm. (Sundays excepted.) arrives at 5.0 am. (Mondays excepted.)

Joliet Accommodation leaves at 4:30 pm., arrives at 9:30 am. (Sundays excepted.)

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Mail leaves 6.45 a.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 8.15 p.m. Sundays excepted.

Mendota Accommodation leaves 4.15 p.m. Sundays excepted; arrives 9.30 a.m. Sundays excepted.

Express leaves 11.15 p.m. Saturdays excepted; arrives 5.15 a.m. Mondays excepted.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.

December 7th, 1859.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 12:15 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford, Madison, La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and at 4 P. M. for Janesville, Rockford and way stations. Trains arrive at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

300 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed, for speed and comfort, by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Express Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of Travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; Two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the Offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;

H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athearn & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill., or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by Railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. Wm. st. New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja7-60-ly

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G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b18

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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER; 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

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GOOD BUILDING STONE For sale at the Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son, Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits. [illegible]

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OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

A WORD OF CAUTION.

We learn from the Missouri *Democrat* [illegible] the man Gilbert, late of this city, one [illegible] owners and the principal manager of [illegible] "Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana, [illegible] been sent to the penitentiary from St. [illegible] for a swindle perpetrated upon a farm[illegible] Platte County, with the notes of the f[illegible] lent concern which he engineered. W[illegible] told, also, upon the same authority, tha[illegible] men are also confined in the Ohio peniten[illegible] for a similar financial endeavor with the [illegible] sort of paper. We trust that these two [illegible] ples in which justice was done, will de[illegible] operators, in this city, who have soiled [illegible] fingers with this bogus currency, from [illegible] further attempts upon the good-nature [illegible] credulity of the public. It is perhaps [illegible] nate for them that, up to this time, n[illegible] has been gulled by the stuff in which the[illegible] out to do a "land office business." The[illegible] ure has been their greatest success.

CHICAGO AS A GRAIN DEPOT.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* [illegible] gaged in an effort to prove that a g[illegible] amount of the cereals of the country find [illegible] way to that market than to Chicago. N[illegible] has ever claimed for Chicago supremacy i[illegible] respect over New York; and our gra[illegible] temporary is therefore fighting a phan[illegible] its own creation. A large proportion o[illegible] grain handled at Chicago goes to New [illegible] either for consumption or on its way to [illegible] timate market, and the same is true of the [illegible] collected at almost all the other poi[illegible] Western delivery. Of course the who[illegible] greater than any of its parts. What is cl[illegible] for Chicago is this: She is the greates[illegible] mary grain depot in the world—that [illegible] collects a larger amount directly fro[illegible] hands of the producers and from the co[illegible] actually tributary to her, than any othe[illegible] either in this country or in Europe. Th[illegible] the *Courier and Enquirer* cannot succe[illegible] controvert.

The Free Negro Bill in Florida.

Another proscriptive measure has jus[illegible] defeated in the South. A bill recently p[illegible] both houses of the Florida Legislature fo[illegible] expulsion of the free negroes from the [illegible] but the Governor refused to affix his signa[illegible] and the measure failed.

Legislative Banquet.

The city authorities of Louisville have in[illegible] the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennes[illegible] visit that city on Tuesday, the 24th inst., [illegible] partake of a grand banquet to be given in [illegible] honor. The invitation has been accept[illegible] both bodies, and a "good time" is confi[illegible] anticipated.

Fire in Blue Island.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

A fire broke out last evening about ha[illegible] eight o'clock in the Blue Island House, [illegible] and occupied by Jacob Boehl, as a hotel. [illegible] furniture was nearly all saved. There w[illegible] insurance on the building and furniture [illegible] Illinois Mutual Insurance Company, for [illegible] amount.

Fortunately, there was but little wind [illegible] time, and by the great exertions of the ci[illegible] the fire was kept from spreading. At one [illegible] the barn standing near was on fire, but [illegible] soon extinguished.

It is to be hoped that the citizens wil[illegible] steps immediately to form a Hook and L[illegible] and Bucket Company, for the protecti[illegible] their property, as it is much needed here.

Blue Island, Jan. 20, 1860. H. H. MA[illegible]

Religious Matters.

Rev. Dr. Ashley of Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible] received a call to St. Paul's Church, Milw[illegible]

Rev. Josiah Davis has taken charge [illegible] Universalist Church in Urbana, in this [illegible] Rev. T. C. Eaton, the former pastor, has [illegible] menced preaching on a larger circuit.

On the morning of the 28th of Decem[illegible] the Convent of the Visitation, Mount de [illegible] Baltimore, four young ladies were admi[illegible] the White Veil. At the same time three [illegible] young ladies made their solemn profes[illegible] the three religious vows.

Rev. Dr. Lyman, Rector of Trinity Ch[illegible] Cincinnati, has offered his resignation [illegible] Vestry, which was refused. His reason [illegible] signing is that he intends to visit Europ[illegible] will be absent for a year or two. Dr. [illegible] been Rector of Trinity for many years.

A great religious revival has been go[illegible] in the M. E. Church at Catlettsburg, K[illegible] some weeks past. One hundred and sixty [illegible] persons have united with the church, inc[illegible] most of the young men and ladies of the [illegible] A general seriousness pervades the [illegible] among both old and young.

VACANT CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND B[illegible] LYN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger's* New [illegible] correspondent writes:

"Have you any clergymen in your city [illegible] employment? If so, send them along. [illegible] of the largest churches in this city and B[illegible] at this moment are without pastors. Th[illegible] clude the First Baptist Church, in [illegible] street, vacant since the death of Rev. [illegible] Nott; and the Presbyterian Church, [illegible] avenue, of which the late Rev. Dr. Ale[illegible] was pastor. In Brooklyn, the First Pr[illegible] rian Church, (late Mr. Hogarth's); the [illegible] Presbyterian, (late Dr. Lord's); the Sout[illegible] byterian, (Dr. Spear being too ill to p[illegible] the First Baptist, (late Rev. Mr. Brigg[illegible] the First Congregational Methodist [illegible] (late Rev. Mr. Baker,) are all closed."

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The Taylorvill[illegible] gives the particulars of the arrest and [illegible] nary examination of a Rev. Thomas A[illegible] Baptist preacher, of Blue Point, Christi[illegible] ty, charged with inhumanly beating h[illegible] From the testimony of witnesses, it [illegible] that on the 20th of November last, Abb[illegible] has been in the habit of whipping his w[illegible] phrensy of rage, seized her, and [illegible] most shocking beating, causing the [illegible] spirt from the mouth and ears of the p[illegible] and insensible woman. The cases p[illegible] tures so sickening in the more contem[illegible] that for obvious reasons we suppress th[illegible] voting details.

The parties have been married [illegible] years, and once before had a separati[illegible] through the efforts of mutual friends, [illegible] reconciled and went to live together a[illegible] short time after marriage, it appears, t[illegible] erend prisoner, groundlessly, became j[illegible] his wife, and from that time on the [illegible] man's life has been a perfect hell up[illegible] the husband habitually exercising a [illegible] over her at which Blue Beard himse[illegible] blush.

The Court bound him over in the su[illegible] to answer an indictment for an assau[illegible] deadly weapon.—*State Journal.*

IRISH ROW.—On last Saturday night [illegible] man by the name of Burns came to o[illegible] in great haste from the Irish quarter [illegible] the town, and reported that a free f[illegible] going on among them, and that one [illegible] been killed, and that they were about c[illegible] child also.

Several of our citizens went up, [illegible] they arrived at the battle-ground, it w[illegible] that nothing more than the usual oc[illegible] of a general drunken row had taken pl[illegible] was abundantly evidenced by the bun[illegible] swelled noses and skinned faces which [illegible] hibited.

One poor fellow, who had been so b[illegible] mended that he had to take to his bed, [illegible] nose had swollen to the respectable [illegible] pawpaw, peeped out of the bed and re[illegible] the man who had informed our citizens [illegible] "ye're no true Irishman—ye can't [illegible] bit of a fight but you must be off [illegible] gintlemen of it."—*Iroquois Republican.*

ANOTHER WOLF HUNT PROPOSED.—[illegible] that the people of our neighboring [illegible] are suffering severely from the depre[illegible] wolves. They have become so bold [illegible] enter the yards of the farmers, not [illegible] night but even in daytime. In Stebbins [illegible] ral of the farmers have suffered sever[illegible] loss of swine. Mr. Abraham Frys [illegible] number of years has lost from [illegible] dozen or twenty. Mr. F. A. Miller [illegible] ty-four. This was in the fall. Mr. M[illegible] that on Tuesday evening he was [illegible] at least forty of the "varmints" [illegible] posed, in order to rid the neighbor[illegible] pests, to organize a grand wolf h[illegible] which we have no doubt will result [illegible] of sport if not very [illegible]. We defer [illegible] upon for the hunt, but we will inform [illegible] the time as soon as it is definitely [illegible] out the programme.—*Paris [illegible]*